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PACIFIC RAILROAD,
California R.R. Co.
Pacific Railroad,
TRANSFER CO.
SEAL ENGRAVER

Morning Oregonian.

OL. XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883. NO 710.

GENERAL NEWS.

Declarations of Nihilist Leaders in America.

Men Torn to Pieces by a Boiler Explosion in Illinois.

Monopolists Call for a Convention to Organize a New Party.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—Leo Hartmann, the Russian nihilist, who arrived in this city in company with [illegible] other men, four of whom are known to be [illegible], speaks freely of the revolutionary movement in his native country. He denied that nihilists have been suppressed, and declared the coronation of the czar would not take place on the 27th [illegible]. The reason the czar could at present move from one point to another in safety was because the district was under complete police surveillance and filled with spies. The nihilists permit the czar to live simply because they failed to [illegible] him. The hour for action, however, was [illegible]. Krapotkine was not chief of the nihilist band. Krapotkine had no personal chief, and recognized [illegible]. His action in the socialist movement in [illegible] was simply that of a Russian nihilist when [illegible] to form a propaganda society. The nihilist headquarters were not in England. The executive committee is composed of persons living in [illegible], who meet when necessary, then [illegible]. Their action is not binding. The organization exists in all parts of Europe.

[illegible] and [illegible] left to-night on the Baltic. [illegible] remains till Saturday.

Monopolists to Organize a New Party.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—A call signed by known anti-monopolists from all parts of the country, for a [illegible] of conference for the formation of a new [illegible], was issued here to-day. The conference will be held on the 4th of July, on a basis of four delegates from each congressional district, and each territory at large from the District [illegible]. The principles enunciated in the call are opposition to [illegible] monopoly of public lands for actual settlers, the suppression of corporations, [illegible] opposition to the [illegible] tariff. They favor the election of president and vice-president and senators by a direct vote. [illegible] by the following Californians: F. W. [illegible], president of the Anti-Monopoly club of [illegible]; G. A. Hale, secretary of the Anti-Monopoly club of San Francisco; John T. Doyle, Menlo Park, Cal.; Dr. Geo. Hewston, president of the Anti-Monopoly league of Cal.; Almarin B. Paul, [illegible] Adams, Miss G. Cobb, Robt. Wilson, M. D., [illegible] C. Turner, of San Francisco, and seventy [illegible].

Rubber Manufactories Closed.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—A private meeting of rubber [illegible] was held at the Astor house yesterday, at which were present fifteen representatives of leading rubber companies of the United States. The convention discussed the question of [illegible] of forming a consolidated rubber [illegible] company, to include all the best [illegible] in the country, and after discussing the [illegible] all the points they decided to leave the [illegible] committee of the manufacturers, who [illegible] at the next meeting. In accordance [illegible] made at [illegible] a number of [illegible] the factories to-day now and throw [illegible] of employment. The reason [illegible] is the high price of crude rubber [illegible] is due to the operations [illegible] for speculative ends. [illegible] to pay an advanced [illegible] they could get corresponding [illegible] for their goods.

[illegible] on Ham and Bacon Importation.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—The chamber of commerce [illegible] the president on the subject of [illegible] the importation of American bacon [illegible] Germany. The memorial states the [illegible] by the German government are [illegible] reasonable ground for [illegible] prohibition of American bacon [illegible]. In view of the [illegible] and systematic exclusion of [illegible] from our packing establishments can [illegible] any fair minded man that will [illegible] of examining into the process concerning preparation of these products for [illegible] memorialists respectfully suggest [illegible] should be invited to examine [illegible] by a commission of experts, [illegible], before a final decision is taken [illegible] measure.

[illegible] Part with the Yellowstone.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—Governor Hale has written an [illegible] Senator [illegible], chairman of the [illegible] on territories, protesting against [illegible] to take the Yellowstone national [illegible] Wyoming and giving it to Montana. [illegible], president of the Wyoming Game [illegible], has also written an open letter [illegible] on the same subject. Oelrichs' [illegible] the superiority of the game laws of [illegible] Montana. The entire people are [illegible] the measure, and public meetings [illegible] held over Wyoming.

[illegible] of a Wealthy Merchant.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—Wm. E. Dodge died this morning. [illegible] only taken ill Saturday last with [illegible]. His condition was not considered [illegible], and he was better yesterday. This [illegible] seven and eight o'clock, he [illegible], and passing from his chamber [illegible] to the library, which he [illegible], he fell unconscious. He expired [illegible] time afterward. He was born in [illegible]. His wealth is estimated at $10,-[illegible] years he took an active part in the [illegible]. The evening papers print long [illegible].

[illegible] to Rise at Cincinnati and [illegible] Falling at Points above.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—The river continues to rise [illegible], and was 27 feet 8 inches at [illegible] showed it receded eight inches at [illegible] will continue to rise here at least till [illegible] and may reach 60 feet. No additional [illegible], but business is much retarded. [illegible] & Baltimore, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago and the Dayton [illegible] are unable to reach the depot at [illegible]. Two hundred families were compelled [illegible] from dwellings, and many more [illegible] to the upper stories.

[illegible] for Pacific Coast Freight.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—Representatives of the Galveston [illegible] and San Antonio, the Southern [illegible] and of Morgan's Galveston and of [illegible] Orleans steamship lines, are still [illegible] the transfer of Pacific coast freight. [illegible] are all arranged and the whole business [illegible] to-morrow. It is understood the [illegible] will take effect on the 15th inst. J. C. [illegible], traffic manager of the Central Pacific [illegible] Sunday night on his return to [illegible].

[illegible] on Capital Actually Employed.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—The government has sued the [illegible] & Co., bankers, for the recovery [illegible] revenue upon their capital at a rate [illegible] cent. a month. The judge ruled [illegible] the capital of a banking association actually [illegible] banker's business was liable to [illegible] the government and directed the jury to [illegible] for the defendants.

[illegible] Again Indicted.

[illegible] jury was impaneled to hold an inquest [illegible] body of Michael Kelleher, the victim [illegible], at Bellevue hospital, was a [illegible]. Grant was on the Mitchell commission [illegible]. Jay Gould sent a physician's [illegible] that he was suffering from facial neuralgia. [illegible] Cooper was chairman of an assembly [illegible] committee, and there was a meeting [illegible] Hall was excused on a plea of [illegible] business. Villard could not be found. [illegible] was out of town, and Conkling sent [illegible].

[illegible] Thousand Converts.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—The conversion of over [illegible] a revival at East Harrison was the [illegible] a jubilee meeting to-day. Six hundred [illegible] and women were present at 6 o'clock in [illegible], and larger numbers at a later gathering. [illegible] seeking religion have gone a hundred [illegible] to find it, parents from neighboring [illegible] bring their children and remaining four [illegible] have them converted.

[illegible] Tax on the Net Output of Mines.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—A bill to tax the net output of [illegible] passed both houses of the legislature. In the [illegible] the fight was most bitter, lasting till after 1 [illegible] this morning. Several of the leading state [illegible] opposed the bill from the inception, and [illegible] it as an outrage upon the state's leading industry.

Loss of Cattle in Colorado.

[illegible] cattle men of Colorado express the [illegible] that the loss of cattle on the ranches by the [illegible] storms will not exceed 5 per cent. The loss [illegible] is something more. Many reports are [illegible] sensational about Colorado ranges. Cattle [illegible] excellent condition, and thus far have stood [illegible] without severe loss, but if the extreme [illegible] continues but a few days longer the per[illegible] will be greatly increased.

Gould's Scoop.

[illegible] York, Feb. 9.—It was reported yesterday [illegible] the Western Union and Mutual Union telegraph companies had settled their differences, and [illegible] lease of the Mutual Union's lines for 99 years [illegible] Western Union had been agreed upon. The [illegible] stated were to be in [illegible] of [illegible] Union bonds, at 6 per cent. per annum, and [illegible] cost, on its stock.

Lorillard's Stables and Horses Burned.

[illegible] York, Feb. 9.—P. Lorillard's stables at [illegible], N. J., are reported burned, [illegible] to be saved.

[illegible] York, Feb. 9.—The fire in [illegible] was [illegible] stable of Lorillard's draft [illegible] forty-four horses and six [illegible] were burned.

Dead Hermit.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—Jacob [illegible], a [illegible] old man [illegible] a hermit life [illegible] and who had the reputation [illegible] money, was found dead [illegible]. He was evidently murdered [illegible] relatives in the [illegible] where [illegible].

Fatal Horse Disease.

[illegible] Rock, Feb. 9.—Advices from Cheyenne [illegible] agency, Ind. T., [illegible] a fatal disease is creating great [illegible].

[illegible]

Candidates for the Hangman.

[illegible]

Hartford Scandal.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—[illegible] are excited over [illegible] Welch, [illegible] Mrs. Welch and a wealthy Bostonian named Fitzgerald.

McKee Rankin's Theater.

New York, Feb. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin [illegible]. The loss is estimated at [illegible].

Except Jeff Davis.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—The lower house of the state legislature, after a heated discussion, passed a resolution asking congress to pension veterans of the Mexican and Black Hawk wars, except Jeff Davis.

World's Fair in Boston.

Boston, Feb. 9.—The committee on exhibits of the World's Fair have sent commissioners to Europe, Asia, Africa, Canada, South America and the islands of the seas.

Is she Dead?

[illegible] City, Ill., Feb. 9.—Signs of returning life twice caused postponement of the funeral of Mrs. Stick, who apparently died of heart disease, Thursday morning.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Union Pacific Earnings and Management.

New York, Feb. 9.—Semi-official advices from Boston say the earnings of the Union Pacific for 1882 will not differ materially from those for the year ending July 1, 1882. Reports showed the main line earnings $[illegible], net earnings $[illegible]; with an income from the land department and from branch line investments, the surplus reported will be raised for the year by $[illegible], which is equivalent to about six per cent upon the entire capital, giving, with the seven per cent dividend paid, an annual earning of 13 per cent upon the capital stock. The stiffness in stock yesterday was caused by a heavy purchase for Jay Gould, who is reported as getting back much of the stock sold by him at 45, with a view to retain control of the company. A conference was held between Gould, Dillon, Sage and representatives of the Boston interest, to harmonize any conflictions prior to the annual election. It is understood that at that meeting certain concessions were made to the Boston people. They are expected to have larger representations in the directory. Dillon will probably continue president, and some changes will be made in the sub-executive, who will more particularly represent the Boston interests.

Oregon Short Line Completed to Shoshone Junction.

Omaha, Feb. 9.—A telegram received at Union Pacific headquarters, announces the completion of the Oregon Short Line to Shoshone junction, sixty miles south of Hailey, in the Wood river country, Idaho, a distance of 321 miles from Granger junction.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Sheriff and Lynching Party Exchange Shots.

Paola, Ky., Feb. 9.—Thursday night a little colored girl, Maud Hennings, 9 years old, was found lying upon the ground, stripped of most of her clothing, and her arms and legs frozen. After medical treatment for several hours, she revived, and related a story of fiendish outrage by a notorious negro, Henry Smith. The latter was arrested and jailed. Last night a great crowd of negroes gathered around the jail, demanding Smith. The sheriff had prepared for an attack, and refused to deliver him. The negroes opened fire, wounding the sheriff and [illegible]. The sheriff's party returned the fire, killing one negro, seriously wounding two, and injuring several others.

Suicided from Fear of Judge Lynch.

Paola, Kansas, Feb. 9.—This afternoon a mob, composed of some of the best citizens, attacked the jail in which a colored ravisher named Smith was confined. The sheriff refused to give him up and the crowd battered in the doors with a sledge hammer, and after an hour's work to reach Smith's cell they found him dead, he having suicided with a pocket knife. The crowd put a rope around his neck, dragged the body to a neighboring tree and strung it up. Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. The girl was fearfully outraged, and will probably die.

Daring Mail Robbery.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 9.—A daring mail robbery occurred at the Union depot in this city at a late hour last night. The east bound train being late, the mail was carried into the baggage room, and while there a letter pouch was ripped open and 140 registered letters taken. The amount of loss is unknown. One letter contained $100, the amount of Postmaster Smith's monthly remittance to the department. No clue to robbers.

Enroute for Hades.

Denver, Feb. 9.—The execution of Milton J. Yarberry, who murdered Charles Campbell last year, occurred at Albuquerque at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He harangued a crowd for half an hour from the scaffold. He died in 10 minutes.

ACCIDENTS.

Five Men Instantly Killed by Boiler Explosion.

Taylorville, Ill., Feb. 9.—A boiler in an extensive tile factory exploded this morning, and five men were instantly killed. John Jones, engineer, was completely disemboweled, both legs were broken and he was otherwise mutilated. Samuel Lanham was torn into fragments. His body was recognized by rubber boots which remained on his feet. Peter New, proprietor, had both legs broken and head fractured. John McCollom was horribly mutilated. Wm. Diebel had the top of his head blown off. A son of Chris. New and Tandy Vandivere were fatally injured. The explosion shook the buildings in the city as though it were an earthquake. The machinery was thrown several hundred yards. The works are a total wreck.

Killed for Walking with a Preacher.

Chattanooga, Feb. 9.—Tom Waggins, colored, finding his wife, from whom he had separated, in the company of a colored preacher, cut her throat and then his own.

Explosion in a Sawmill.

Detroit, Feb. 9.—R. J. Gear's sawmill at Charlotte blew up this morning, instantly killing the proprietor and Wm. Gordon, the engineer.

WELL-PAID ARTISTS.

What Patti, Nilsson, Modjeska and Langtry are Earning.

There are four ladies to-day in the United States, all foreigners, who are making large sums of money. They are Patti, Nilsson, Modjeska and Langtry. Madame Patti, as is already well known, receives $4400 a night. Of this she pays $400 a night to M. Franchi, her agent. This gives her $8000 a week. Sometimes she sang in New York three times a week, and her pay was then $12,000. She will, during her stay here, sing altogether thirty times, under the management of Mapleson, for which she will receive, net, $120,000. She will, therefore, carry away with her about $100,000. Signor Nicolini, in addition, gets $6400 a month, or $800 each time he sings. On a basis of thirty times he will take away with him $24,000. We do not know precisely what Madame Nilsson gets for her services, but it amounts on the average to $4000 a week for two concerts. She has no expenses whatever, as Mr. Abbey pays everything. On a basis of fifty concerts she will make, therefore, about $100,000, not much less than Patti, though the latter sings fewer times. Mme. Modjeska is doing exceedingly well this season. Her terms with Mr. Stetson are to reserve for her individual services 50 per cent. of the gross receipts nightly. Supposing her to play nightly to $1000, this would give her $500, or $[illegible] weekly. But this is a small average, the receipts often exceeding that. During her recent engagement at Booth's, at regular prices, she did much better. Her last week came up to $11,000, very nearly. Say $10,000, and her individual share would be $5000. She is to play thirty weeks, and on an average of $3000 per week she would make $90,000. Allowing the extra profit for expenses, that is about her net sum she will make in the season. But Mr. Stetson is doing very well, too. He pays on an average of 25 per cent. to play in theatres outside of New York. This would leave him, after paying Modjeska, 45 per cent of the gross, or say on a business of $7000, which is not an exaggerated one, $3150. He can run the business for $1150 easily, which would leave him a profit on the grand average of $2000 a week, or for thirty weeks $60,000. From this must be deducted the $8000 it cost to get Sargent's contracts, so that, all things being equal, he will come out $52,000 ahead, besides which is the added profit of playing some twelve weeks of the season in his own theaters in New York and Boston, for Modjeska returns in the spring to the Fifth Avenue theater. Mrs. Langtry's contract with Mr. Henry E. Abbey is to receive 50 per cent. of the gross receipts each night. Mr. Abbey pays the company and all other expenses. Supposing a business of $1000 a night, and thus far the receipts have exceeded that, as Mrs. Langtry plays to higher prices than other dramatic stars, she would be receiving $3000 a week. Whether the business will be kept up when curiosity is satisfied is questionable. But even thus far Mrs. Langtry has received for her share in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago, [illegible]. That sum will probably be trebled before she leaves here. Mr. Abbey, [illegible]

[illegible]

CAN'T GET IT.

[illegible]

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Severe Arraignment of Hazen and the Signal Service.

Foster's Speech before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Senate Remonstrance against Placing Lumber on the Free List.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The speech of Belthoover, to which Gen. Hazen replies, was not actually delivered. He was given leave to print it. It contains fifty-nine pages of large print and is a savage arraignment of Hazen. After charging that the signal office was managed by a ring [illegible], and in some corrupt way, during the administration of Capt. Howgate, Belthoover says: In the fall of 1881, the chief signal officer called upon the secretary of war for a detail of four regular army officers to make a trip around the country to the principal cities for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. When the four were refused, he asked earnestly for one to visit the principal cities to look after certain congressional interests. What did Hazen want officers for? And what did those do who went out in the interest of commerce and agriculture? They were not wanted. Hazen sent them out so that the boards of trade and chambers of commerce and prominent men would help work up public sentiment in this way, through newspapers, in the interest of corrupt legislation which he then had standing before congress. The evidence he offers in support of this charge is a quantity of letters that passed between Hazen and the lieutenants attached to his office while the boom was being worked up by newspapers and boards of trade, in support of a bill for the permanent organization of the signal service. The letters are mostly from Lieut. [illegible], who details his work in various cities in the east and west in behalf of the bill. What Belthoover calls the appendix to his speech, consists of all of this correspondence reduced, a copy of the weather map of the United States with explanations, and an unabridged transcript of the court martial proceedings in the case of Col. Hazen against Col. Stanley, wherein Stanley was sentenced to only a mild kind of censure for calling Hazen a coward at Shiloh, and several other kinds of a rascal at other times, and the general of the army emphasized the fact that the statute of limitation prevented any investigation of the charges against Hazen.

Frank H. Foster makes a Telling Speech.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Before the senate committee on education and labor, examination of Frank K. Foster, of Massachusetts, continued this morning. Foster said: Most of the tenement houses in the manufacturing cities of Massachusetts were owned by mill owners. "Operatives' houses" were generally small, ill-ventilated and uncomfortable, and operatives were compelled to live in these houses or be dismissed. The sewerage and sanitary facilities are terribly bad, and on summer nights the stench from cesspools is nearly overpowering. French Canadians are in New England what the Chinese are to California and the Pacific coast. Their morals are lower, their necessities fewer, and their only aim seems to be to see how much money they can get to take out of the country. They do not wish their children to attend schools, and when compelled to send them, often move to another place. They seldom accept a right of franchise. Out of a population of [illegible] in [illegible] cities in New England, only [illegible] are naturalized, and [illegible] property owners. He spoke strongly against the employment of children of tender years, such as the little cash boys and girls employed in large numbers in city stores, [illegible] to be out from under the eye of their mothers. The work during the busy season is from eight to nine and ten hours. The weary look these little ones have towards the close of a day's work is truly pitiful. The girls employed as shop women are paid on an average $2.50 per week. Out of this sum they are expected to board themselves and provide for all the necessities of life and clothe themselves well. Society demands that they should be virtuous, yet with the meagre stipend received, and the snares often thrown around them by those over them, it is no wonder that many fall. There are some noble exceptions to the general rule concerning the treatment of employes. One firm in Boston has provided a large hall, the commercial rental value of which is $2,000 per year, in which the employes can meet in a social way, use as a reading room, or give dancing parties in. Every year [illegible] the firm establishes a fund, to which each week all the employes contribute a very small sum. Last summer they all drew lots and the lucky ones went to Europe under the direction of a member of the firm. The condition of a mill girl is to be deplored. Away from home influences and restraint, and thrown often among the depraved of both sexes in low tenement houses, what wonder is it their morals too are low? I speak advisedly, said Mr. Foster, when I assert that the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, alone presents a wide field for philanthropic work. There is need there for a better object than building places for gentlemen, or donating large sums to Howard university. Large strides have been made in Boston towards giving working people the benefit of art galleries and libraries, by opening them on Sundays.

Currency Reform Conference Address to the People.

The currency reform conference closed its session to-day. The reformers have issued an address to the country in which they define their position with reference to some of the principal political issues. The address begins as follows: "Monopolistic influence threatens the liberty of the people. It has divided American citizens into classes of rich and poor, those who live on fixed incomes and produce nothing, and those who labor, pay all the taxes and support all classes. It controls the principal avenues of commerce and travel and the transmission of intelligence. It wields an influence over the public press and elections, it corrupts all legislative, judicial and executive officers, and above all, it inflates and controls the volume of currency and credits, which enables it to create panics, destroy property values, paralyze business, throw labor out of employment and stop the demand for its products." The attention of all political citizens is invited to the statement of principles which are advocated: the prompt payment of the public debt, issuance by the government of all currency of the country, such currency to be a legal tender for debts, public and private, the establishment of a postal telegraph system, restriction of all corporations, to promote public welfare and prevent them from becoming oppressive monopolies, to repeal all class legislation and the enactment of laws compelling all property to bear its just proportion of the burdens of taxation, the retention of the public domain for the benefit of actual settlers, economy in public expenditures, honesty in administering the government, [illegible] service that will place officials more directly under the control of the people; and, finally, the purity of the ballot through laws making disfranchisement and imprisonment to all who buy or sell votes, or render false returns of elections.

The statements contain citations from Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, John Sherman, U. S. Grant, George Stephenson, the Duke of Wellington, Aristotle and Joseph Storey, jr., as authorities to illustrate and prove the correctness of the views of the conference upon the subject of the currency and class or monopoly legislation.

The Industrial Exhibition.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The United States consul at Cork, Ireland, has written an interesting dispatch to the department of state regarding the industrial exhibition of arts, products, manufactures and machinery, to be held in that city during the summer and autumn of 1883. Former exhibitions of this character held in Ireland have failed to produce the hoped for satisfactory results, owing to dissensions of a political character among the promoters. Profiting by former experience, however, those having this scheme in hand have decided upon ignoring all questions of patronage and politics, and the indications are the forthcoming exhibition will be a grand success. In connection with the display of Irish products there will be held annual agricultural, horse and dairy shows from the principal exhibitions of the kind held in the south of Ireland.

Standard Silver Dollars.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The statement prepared at the treasurer's office to-day shows the amount of standard silver dollars in the various sub-treasuries and mints on the 31st of January, to be $[illegible], of which San Francisco had $[illegible] in the mint, and $[illegible] in the sub-treasury. Carson has $[illegible] in the mint.

Wiggins' Weather.

Washington, Feb. 9.—There was a foolish fear of a heavy storm, as predicted for to-day by the weather prophet, Wiggins, and it is understood he has withdrawn the prophecy concerning the great hurricane and tidal wave for March 11.

Lumber Must Pay a Duty.

Washington, Feb. 9.—In the senate remonstrance was presented against placing lumber on the free list. It states [illegible] are invested and [illegible] men are employed in the lumber business.

Ship Plating.

The bills [illegible] of vessels from [illegible] plated free were reported favorably.

Hawley Did It.

[illegible]

SALEM NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Salem, Feb. 9.

[illegible] to-day.

[illegible]

[illegible] Pacific Lodge of Portland [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Supreme court has adjourned, and Chief Justice Waldo [illegible] this morning [illegible].

The Salem musicians have effected a permanent organization, and will soon favor us with a public entertainment.

Skating on the slough is still the favorite amusement of the average Salemite, and the [illegible] without your [illegible] cold.

Captain Menzies will build an elegant new residence on his place on the road to the asylum, recently purchased by him.

The officers of Chemeketa Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., have recently been offered $[illegible] for their two lots, [illegible] feet, immediately opposite the old [illegible] for property on Court street.

Miss Nichols, daughter of Dr. L. B. Nichols, has been appointed musical director of the conservatory of the Willamette university, and Miss Bridges of this city as principal of the art department.

Messrs. W. J. Polly and E. C. Churchill have purchased J. H. Moore's interest in the agricultural works planing mills, and the firm will hereafter be known as Polly, Churchill & Cooke. C. W. Moore will take Mr. Churchill's place in [illegible] planing mill.

It is said that the Hon. E. P. Thompson, who yesterday purchased the Griswold block, at the expiration of the sixty days allowed for redemption, if unredeemed, will put in it a magnificent stock front and otherwise improve it until it reaches a proper metropolitan standard.

YAQUINA BAY NOTES.

Life in the Transportation Business on the Bay—Accidents to Mails, Etc.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Newport, Feb. 4.

A Good Templar lodge has been organized here.

We are having a very severe cold spell, causing a good demand for wood.

The Oneatta mill has broken part of its machinery, consequently has to stop for repairs.

The Chitwood mill, on Depot slough, is disabled, the cold weather having bursted her pumps.

Another masque ball the 22d of February by the [illegible] band of Newport; also a dance at the government [illegible] house, on South beach, the 22d of February by D. E. Davis.

R. A. Bensell has disposed of a half interest in his steam launch Mary Hall, and as soon as his new machinery comes will rent and improve her so as to make her speedy and comfortable for passenger travel.

Capt. J. J. Winant will start from San Francisco for this place about the 10th. It is reported he will go in charge of a steamer. He has telegraphed to Mr. Chitwood, of the Depot mills, for a return load of lumber.

The schooner Una has arrived from Portland laden with provisions and stores for the merchants of Newport and Toledo. This has stayed the flour famine, but we are still looking for beef. If an enterprising butcher would come to Newport he would find a good opening.

There has been organized at Toledo a company designated as the Depot Boom company. They held a meeting last Saturday and elected a board of directors as Wm. Mackey, T. E. Parker, H. Burns, Steven Marattie, with a capital stock of $10,000. The stock has been about all taken.

Several of the citizens of Yaquina Bay have incorporated as the Yaquina Bay transportation company and have made arrangements to build the first steamer, with a capital of $5000, with the right to increase the stock at the discretion of the stockholders. The incorporators are Wm. Mackey, Allan Parker, A. J. McMillan, A. E. Atkinson, Clark Copeland, T. E. Parker and Wm. Parker. This is one business and is the forerunner of more extended and commodious transportation and passenger facilities.

Lon Davis, of South Beach, reports having found the mail sacks, a state room door, and two others of some steamer. He also found the bell pulls of the pilot house. They were nickel plated, and the [illegible] planking was of white pine and new. There were cisterns, boxes, and rosin, lard, and water barrels, [illegible] along the beach for five or six miles. The wreck is supposed south of the Yaquina, and it certainly was a steamer of some note, as everything found was connected to the best makers. [illegible] before last, [illegible] the high tide [illegible] by this time heard of the wreck.

MARK TWAIN.

Where, How and Why he Wrote his "Innocents Abroad" in Washington.

H. J. R. in Philadelphia Press.

Well, I was going to speak of the Indiana avenue house and Mark Twain. It was, I believe, some time in 1868 or '69 that I happened, with my wife and child, to be a boarder in that house. And shall I tell you who were the other boarders? For it was a regular Washington boarding house, with prices and accommodations slightly above the average. Well, there was George Alfred Townsend, the most lovable fellow at that time, and his pretty wife, and there was the handsome and manly Jerome B. Stillson, who was one of the most brilliant of war correspondents, the most intimate friend of President Johnson and at that time doing magnificent work for the New York World—dead now, poor fellow, with all his gentleness and sweetness of disposition; then there was Riley, of the Alta California, a character equal to any of Dickens' or Thackeray's. And there was Mark Twain in a little back room, with a sheet-iron stove, a dirty, musty carpet of the cheapest description, a bed and two or three common chairs. I had known Twain before. I was a correspondent of the New York Tribune then, and had been assigned to Washington two or three years before, in the good old days of Greeley. After Twain returned from his trip with the Christians on the Quaker City he came to Washington. He had been partly round the world and had seen a good deal. He looked at everything from the standing of a practical American and western man and was "green" enough to look at things through his own eyes, and weigh things with his own common sense. He knocked the old reverence into all to thunder.

But I got ahead of my story. After Twain's return from his great trip he came to Washington. This was, I think, some time in 1867 or early in 1868. Nobody knew him and nobody cared a rap for him. He was with Riley nearly all the time, and was [illegible] John Barleycorn. He made his headquarters at the Tribune bureau, and was not always welcome, for he was too good natured, and was a continual [illegible]. Greeley, so that [illegible] correspondents did not always like to see him about, like George W. Butler, for example. I know that John Russell Young, who was then the managing editor of the New York Tribune, happening in Washington, dodged Twain, just as we now dodge Butler under certain circumstances. I believe that he was all this time writing letters to the Alta, although Riley was the regular correspondent.

At that time we all had our work in our rooms, and when one of us got tired we went to the room of one of the others. If the other fellow was working hard he snubbed the visitor, if he was idling he welcomed him. At Twain's room, however, the visitor was always welcome, for by nature Twain was so lazy that he would let work of the least an excuse for loafing. He had a little back room that was a novelty, a museum, a hermit's cave, a den for a wild animal, and the wild animal was there. In this room [illegible] wrote his "Innocents Abroad." I wish you could see it to-day, in the light of Mark Twain's present reputation and one half million of money. I am rather hardened now, but I remember it shocked me at the time.

The table drawn above was full of ashes, running over on the zinc sheet, which was covered all over, the bed seemed to be unmade for a week, the slops had not been carried out for a fortnight, the room was [illegible] with tobacco smoke, the floor, dirty enough to begin with, was littered with newspapers, from which Twain had cut the letters. There there were hundreds of pieces of torn manuscripts which had been written and then rejected by the author. A dozen pipes were about the apartment, on the washstand, on the mantel, on the writing table, on the chairs—everywhere that room could be found. And there was tobacco and tobacco everywhere. One thing there was no fire. The smoke killed them, and I am now surprised it did not kill me, too. Twain would not let a servant come into his room. He would strip down his suspenders, his coat and vest, of course, being off, and walk back and forward in slippers in his little room and swear and smoke the whole day long. Of course, at times, he would work, and when he did work it was like a steam engine at full head. I do believe that if Clemens had not been under contract to write for the Hartford firm his "Innocents Abroad" he never would have done it.

Of course, at that time Townsend, Stillson, Riley and myself never thought that Twain's book would set the world on fire, and probably he did not think it would [illegible], but he was writing for the money [illegible] MS would bring from his Hartford publishers. He needed that money, and so he wrote. [illegible] "Innocents Abroad," written in that little back room in Indiana avenue, in Washington, has won the name and fortune of Mark Twain. [illegible]

What Have They Done

[illegible]

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Large Sugar Refinery to be Established in Portland.

Central Pacific Train Robbers Indicted by the Grand Jury.

City Officials of San Francisco Suing for Their Salary.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—In an interview with a correspondent, C. A. Spreckels, in connection with the object of his visit to Oregon, stated that the business of the Pacific importation of sugar to the United States has engrossed his attention, and that the consideration of the advisability of establishing a sugar refinery at Portland has resulted in impressing him with the importance of the undertaking. His visit to the northwest was for the purpose of making inquiry into the progress of the state and the influx of immigration, upon which the future action of the firm largely depended. He was satisfied the northwest was a most promising section, so much so as to surpass the most sanguine expectation he had formed. Everything is in a most flourishing condition, and from the personal observation of himself and others interested in the proposed enterprise, he firmly believed success is assured. On his return he had made a return to Claus Spreckels of the same conclusion as entertained by him. In addition to these features there are certain other commercial reasons which have great influence upon them. Not only would the establishment of a sugar refinery in Portland obviate second shipments of sugar from San Francisco, but vessels in unloading would load supplies for Honolulu which are received from the northwest, such as lumber and coal. Lumber is one of the chief imports to the Sandwich islands, and is largely used for plantations. This would materially reduce the expenses of vessels, and enable the company to offer sugar at materially reduced prices in Portland and surrounding country. Commencement of operations would probably depend upon the completion of the Northern Pacific.

In answer to a question if completion of the road would not have the effect of bringing eastern sugar into competition with the Hawaiian article, he replied that he anticipated no trouble from that direction, as the firm he represented was more than able to compete from this city with any company which might be established in Portland, by cutting prices, which his firm were well able to do. Your correspondent stated the impression was created that free sugar in California sold for higher rates than New York sugar, which paid a duty. He explained it by saying the consumers of the former sugar received the pure article, while the eastern ware was largely adulterated. He admitted that the difference in value of the respective articles was somewhat above their respective merits, but added that it was a mere business proposition, and he was not prepared to affirm or deny that sugar could be sold at a lower rate than the present market rates, and still leave a reasonable profit.

The idea of establishing a branch refinery in Portland has originated in a desire to enter into any possible competition with eastern refineries, though for the present the field is entirely secure. There will undoubtedly be an active development in the northwest, in which sugar interests take a prominent part, and warranting the building of a branch of their business in this city, and they are disposed to protect themselves by coping with any and all rivals. The facilities of this country for a large variety of shipments has rendered the ultimate success of their enterprise certain.

Heavy Grain Firm.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Articles of incorporation of a heavy business venture, for the purpose of dealing in grain, under a firm name of Starr & Co., were filed recently, with a subscribed capital of $[illegible]. The incorporators purpose to do a general merchandise business, including dealing in grain and flour.

Quick Trip of the Columbia.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The steamer Columbia, which arrived at 4:30 this morning, made the run from Portland in forty six hours, and from the bar in twenty seven hours.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. D. P. [illegible], of Portland, is registered at the Palace.

Mrs. C. H. [illegible], of British Columbia, is visiting friends in Oakland.

J. W. [illegible], also from British Columbia, is [illegible] Los Angeles.

Dr. A. C. Kinney and wife, of Astoria, are at the Lick. They will probably be in the city for some days.

Mrs. W. K. Smith, of Portland, passed Omaha to-day, bound west. She will arrive in San Francisco next Tuesday.

J. A. Strowbridge, who is in the city on business, intends to return by the Columbia which leaves Wednesday next.

Chas. E. Weatherford and Mrs. Dr. W. Weatherford, of Portland, and J. W. Weatherford, of Salem, are in Washington, D. C.

Capt. John Smith, of the Warm Springs reservation, is here on his way east. He will go direct to Washington by the southern route.

Henry Martin, of Walla Walla, is stopping with friends in this city. He will leave shortly for a trip to Mexico for the benefit of his health.

Unearthing Frauds in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Rich developments are promised in connection with certain frauds perpetrated upon the municipal treasury. At a late hour to-night detectives [illegible] arrested Harry Thorn and Jno. Devere, recent deputies in the street department, on charges of perjury and forgery. Devere was taken from his sick bed and booked on eight charges of forgery, and 2 of perjury, and Thorn was booked upon four charges of forgery. The crimes are said to have been committed by forging Superintendent of Streets Graham's name to fraudulent warrants.

Celestial Circus.

The managers of the Chinese theaters have advertised that in future there will be two performances daily, one in the evening and a matinee, usually lasting about three hours. Yesterday evening another audience was not had by turning the lights out fully an hour before the usual time, that the performance had concluded. The audience refused to submit to the imposition and demanded the play be continued, and the management persisting in their refusal, the infuriated celestials began tearing up the benches until driven away by the police.

Death of Col. Harry Hammond.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The announcement is received in this city this evening of the death, at Los Angeles, of Harry T. Hammond, colonel of the third regiment, N. G. C., about two months ago.

Lumber Company Assessment.

The Coos Bay Stave and Lumber company have declared an assessment of $5 per share.

Increased Passenger Accommodations.

The new schooner Gold, arrived from Coos bay this morning with 300,000 feet of lumber. She will be completed in this port to accommodate 35 passengers. Captain Swan has been appointed to command.

Claims for Salary.

Petitions have been filed in the supreme court to compel the auditor to allow claims for the salary of Superior Judge Halley and one of the deputy assessors, who have been employed to make out the delinquent list.

Suspicions of Foul Play.

An unknown colored man, who recently arrived from the Hawaiian Islands, was found dead in bed this morning, under suspicious circumstances. He had been playing cards last night and was known to have had several hundred dollars in his pocket on retiring.

Fire in Riverside.

Riverside, Cal., Feb. 9.—At 1:30 this morning fire broke out in the building belonging to John Stone. The fire spread rapidly. In ten minutes six frame buildings on this block were in flames. A fine brick building, just erected by George Cunningham, was saved with slight damage. Losses will aggregate $[illegible].

NEVADA.

Train Robbers Indicted.

Reno, Feb. 9.—The grand jury to-day indicted train robbers Hawley, Francis, Earl, Anderson and Sullivan for assault to rob and kill. Bail $10,000 each. They will be tried February 19th. It is generally understood that all will plead guilty. The wounded robbers are improving.

CAT AND PUPPY PIE.

Wherewith the Heathen of the Antipodes Regularly Satisfies his Appetite.

China Letter to the Troy Times.

In Canton we visited a restaurant where cats, rats and dogs were served for food. Dog steak, fried rat, [illegible] stew were to be had at any hour. [illegible]

Eastern Oregon.

[illegible]

SHERMAN'S BANQUET.

Commemorative of his Sixty-third Birthday—An Abstract of the General's Speech.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Washington, Feb. 9.—A banquet was given at Wormley's to-night in commemoration of the 63d birthday of William T. Sherman, general of the army. The guests were Chief Justice Waite, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Speaker J. Warren Keifer, Senator Joe Hawley, Marshal McMichael, Mr. Stetson Hutchins, Gen. Van Vliet, U. S. A., Chief Justice Carter, of the district of Columbia supreme court, Senator John Sherman, Senator John A. Logan, Justice McArthur, Senator W. B. Allison, R. J. [illegible], H. Watterson, and Justice Miller.

In reply to a toast to his health, General Sherman made a speech of some length from written notes. He began by saying: "According to our family bible, I was born on the 8th of February, 1820, consequently am 63 years of age, and if I survive another year,

WILL CEASE TO COMMAND THE U. S. ARMY

To a life of comparative ease and retirement. The law for the compulsory retirement of all army officers at the age of 64 was, in my judgment, wise and proper. I did not ask for or want any extension in my case, and I declare that I then, as now, approved the measure, and asked my friends not to interpose any objections by reason of its effect on me. I think I am duly grateful that I have passed through sixty-three years of varied life with mind and body sound enough to promise a reasonable remainder, and am thankful to congress that suitable and liberal provisions have been made for me and those depending upon me to enable us to live out our appointed days in comparative ease."

He then reviewed briefly the progress of the world in art and civilization during the past half century. He referred to the

STIRRING EVENTS

Which have taken place in this country within that period, and especially to the wars in which the people of the United States have been engaged, and said that even now, after a very short lapse of time, it could be seen that these wars accomplished valuable results, which would not have been reached in any other way. As an illustration of this, he cited the Mexican war, which extended our system of the government from the Atlantic to the Pacific, converting lands, which had remained for centuries in the possession of wild beasts and wilder savages, into prosperous states and territories, in a short period of years. After pointing out the fact of the acquisition of California as one result of this war, Gen. Sherman reviewed briefly the rise and development of that great state, and the opening of railroad communication across the plains. "In these mighty enterprises," he said, "the soldier went hand in hand with the civilian."

REFERRING TO THE LATE CIVIL WAR,

He said: "I need not speak to you on the civil war, as the history is written, and all here now remember its details. I will venture to say, however, in this connection that friend and foe alike now share its glories and fruits. No part of the union experienced a larger measure of profit than the section over which we seemingly triumphed. I believe that nine out of ten of the soldiers of the south would to-day rather be a member of our present glorious union, at peace with all the world, than be citizens of a southern confederacy, with every border state at war with neighbors. I do not in the least desire, here or elsewhere, to boast of my share in that war, but I do feel a sense of pride and satisfaction that the people met the issue like brave men, and carried our ship through the breakers which, for a time, appeared to be shipwrecked, that peace and good order now reign supreme, and that I may lay aside the armor with which I have been clothed, with honor and safety. Another will take up the task where I leave off, and our army will move on to its glorious career to an ultimate destiny which no man may foresee."

In conclusion the general said: "The occasion is not suitable for me to say even this much, but though my military career is in its penultimate, I cannot help point to my countrymen, at every opportunity, to cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession, for peace is enervating, and no man is wise enough to foretell when an occasion will be in demand again."

Speeches were made by Chief Justice Waite, Justice Miller, Gen. Sheridan, Senator Hawley, Senator Logan and Mr. Watterson.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

Hall St. M. E. church, H. K. Hines, pastor. At 11 A. M. Rev. G. W. Izer will preach. Song service at 7 P. M.; 7:30, preaching by the pastor. Subject—"Transfiguration."

First Presbyterian Church—Corner of Washington and Third streets, A. L. Lindsley, pastor. Services to-morrow morning and evening, subject for the evening, "Is ours a Christian Country?" Ushers provided. Sunday school at 12:30.

First Baptist Church—Corner Fourth and Alder, preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. A. [illegible], at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Transformed Characters." Evening subject: "The Temptation of Christ." Seats free. Sunday school at 12:30.

St. Stephen's Chapel—Corner of Jefferson and Fifth, the Rev. John Rosenberg chaplain; residence 150 Clay street. Divine service will be held in the chapel, to-morrow at 11 A. M. Choral service at 3:30, and evening service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner Eleventh and Main streets, pastor, Rev. E. T. Lee; residence, 90 Columbia street. Services for the coming Sabbath are: Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 o'clock. You are cordially invited to attend these services. The pews are all free and the singing congregational.

First Congregational Church—Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Frederic R. Marvin. Morning subject—"The Inward Monitor." Evening subject—"The Elements of a Successful Christian Life"—a sermon to the young. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M.

Taylor St. M. E. Church—11 A. M., discourse by the Rev. H. K. Hines, D.D. Subject—"Christ progressively revealed to the soul." 7:30 P. M., discourse by the pastor, the Rev. Geo. W. Izer. Subject—"Life's True Aim." Love feast at 9:30 A. M. Sunday school at 12:45 P. M. Praise meeting at 6:45 P. M. The public is cordially invited to all the services.

East Portland Pulpits.

Services at the M. E. church, East Portland, by the pastor, Rev. T. L. [illegible], at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

Baptist Church, corner of Seventh and G streets—Service at 11 o'clock A. M. to the children. Subject—"Beautiful Feet." Services at 7 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

First Congregational Church—Holladay's addition to East Portland. [illegible] Bower, pastor. Regular morning and evening service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

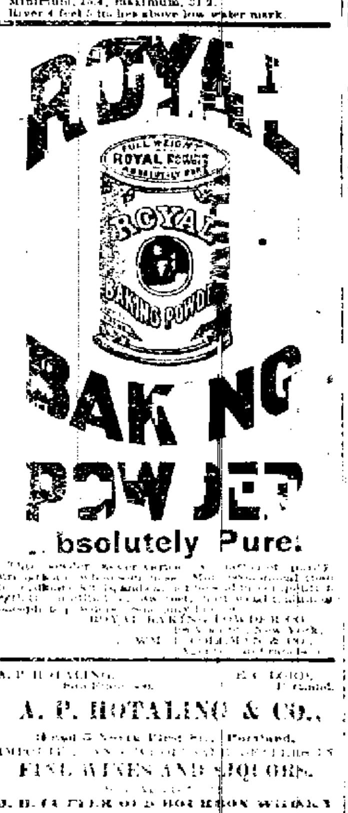
Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9, 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom.	Change last 8 Hours	Ther.	Wind Direc.	Rain fall	State of weath.
Portland	30.15	-.06	20	S	.00	Clear
Olympia	30.14	-.11	27	Calm	.00	Clear
Roseburg	30.06	-.06	32	E	.00	Clear
Red Bluff	30.15	-.01	32	S	.00	Clear
Sacramento	30.11	-.04	46	E	.00	Clear

Minimum, 15.4, maximum, 31.2.

River 4 feet 5 inches above low water mark.



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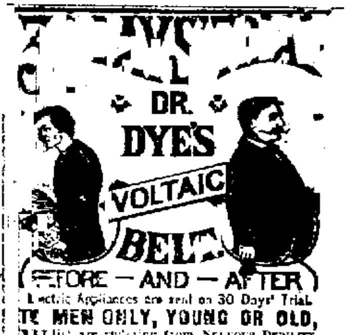

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Deposit in Oregon........ [illegible]
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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. [illegible] 188[illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE IN [illegible]

The impression seems to be general throughout the country that Ohio will furnish the first great battle ground, all powerful in affecting, if not in determining, the result of the next national contest. Ohio politics consequently, have come to the national [illegible]. Never in the history of the party in Ohio has its future looked more gloomy than after the general elections of last November. Many causes combined to precipitate a situation more desperate and more difficult of remedying than any of the others into which it had before run. In addition to apparent irreconcilable differences among party leaders, there was an equally dangerous difference upon two questions, in neither of which did it seem possible to reach an agreement which would lead toward political success. The salient difficulty appeared to be not simply that of harmonizing conflicting views, though this was great, but of selecting, even upon the hypothesis of generous concession and perfect harmony, *any* view which could cure the existing discontent and regain the lost votes.

One of these questions was, of course, that of the tariff and revenue. The necessity of an immediate and material reduction of the revenue was apparent, and the terrible cost of the failure to do so before the election was no less clear. But equally manifest was the inability of the party, as a party, to agree upon any method of reduction; and the fact that the democratic party was similarly divided did not help them at all. The popular discontent over an unremedied evil inevitably attaches to the party in power, and takes no account of the equal inability of the opposition to agree upon a remedy. The double-headed danger which hung, therefore, like a mill-stone about the republican neck, was the probability that no tariff and revenue bill could be passed at all, and the equal probability that any conceivable tariff and revenue bill would lose them a great many more votes than it would gain. This danger is not wholly past, and it will without doubt be the serious issue in the next campaign.

Another vital question was that of the liquor traffic, which, while not so general in its nature, was scarcely less general in its effect, by reason that it seemed to control the political destiny of the state. And the difficulty presented by this liquor question was identical with that of the tariff and revenue. Conceding that the many men of many minds could agree upon any policy, there did not seem to be any policy for them to agree upon which could retrieve the lost ground. So long as the liquor question remained a factor in politics, any course with regard to it seemed equally fatal to republican hopes. A leaning toward free liquor and beer would swell the prohibitionist vote to 50,000 or 60,000, and inevitably lose the state. On the other hand, a prohibitory attitude would leave the Germans where they were in November last; while it was feared that any medium position would alike disgust both of the above mentioned factions.

But wise councils, it is thought, will prevail. There is little doubt that Sherman's policy on the liquor question will be ultimately adopted. In brief, his theory is that the republicans should firmly decline to consider the liquor question as a political one; and that the means by which it should be presently eliminated from politics is the submission to the popular vote of a constitutional amendment giving the legislature full control over the liquor traffic. Only this and nothing more, save a hint that the legislature, once so empowered, might with propriety try the system of local option. This, of course, meets with opposition on either hand. Those responsible for the legislation of last year and its consequences are bravely shouting that it will not do to turn back now, and that the battle must be fought out on the same line. On the other hand, those in favor of a license law, and believing that one can be framed which will stand the constitutional test, are asserting, with equal vigor, that "something affirmative must be done," and the Sherman policy of doing nothing will prove a failure. But in spite of this sort of talk the Sherman policy is gaining ground daily. One of the most noticeable peculiarities exhibited by the republican party during its nearly thirty years of active life has been its remarkable facility for getting into trouble in times of prosperity, and its marvelous recuperative faculty of getting together again in the hour of adversity. Many times since the close of the war, even those most familiar with its wonderful vitality, and with the political sagacity which the moment of need has been wont to arouse in the minds of its leaders, as steel strikes fire from the flint, it has seemed that the party must go down; and yet, when the contest came on which the grand prize of national control was fairly staked, the discipline and the brains of the organization has reasserted themselves and victory have been wrested out of the very jaws of defeat. So will it be in Ohio. Her personal troubles are ended, the liquor question is practically out of the way, and only the tariff cloud remains to darken the political sky.

THE HOTEL.

The sentiment among business men is almost, if not quite, unanimous in favor of selling the Central school block to the Terminal Company for a hotel site. Reporters of THE OREGONIAN called at random yesterday upon men of affairs in the business street, and found but three men who opposed accepting the offer now before the school board. The opportunity is indeed a rarely favorable one. Seldom do cities find outside capitalists offering to establish for them the enterprise they most need. We learn from private sources that the Terminal Company propose, if their offer be accepted, to put up a building to cost half a million of dollars, and that it will be done as quickly as it is possible to perform so great and substantial a work. It cannot be that Portland will decline this offer.

Messrs. E. V. Smalley and H. J. Winser, both well known in Oregon and Washington, have begun the publication at New York of *The Northwest*, a monthly journal "devoted to the development of the new northwestern states and territories." Its mission is to furnish accurate news concerning the settlement and general development of the entire belt of country tributary to the Northern Pacific Railroad, its branches and its allied roads in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and it will be the recognized medium of communication between the management of the Villard railroads and the holders of their securities and the public generally. The first number just received, is beautifully printed and illustrated, and is just double the size of the *Argonaut*. The subscription price of *The Northwest* is $1 a year, and the principal business and editorial office is in Mills' Building, Broad street, New York.

The plan of the Mississippi river commission, which consists in making an ideal river, seems to meet with much favor along the great stream always excepting the learned editors of Cincinnati. The opinion in New Orleans seems to be practically unanimously against the outlet system, and that should count for something, because New Orleans will be the first place to suffer from any inundation caused by the closure of some outlets. On the other hand, the plan of the commission will swallow money by the ten million. But even this may be borne, provided navigation finds a safe channel, and the people along the Mississippi are satisfied. It must be admitted, also, that the plans of the commission have no direct reference to the riparian owners, and that the latter act on their peril when they settle in places likely to be inundated from time to time.

THE COMMISSIONS.

Newspapers and statesmen throughout the country are speculating as to the future, as to what parties will exist and what will be their issues. It has come to be true [illegible] parties have passed away and many [illegible] and [illegible] questions [illegible]. We are just out of [illegible] and almost [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the development of [illegible] [illegible] parties [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] was the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] questions as [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] of territory. [illegible] We raised taxes [illegible] without [illegible] their effect upon general industry. [illegible] Now a greater [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] upon the effect they will have upon [illegible]. Parties can not be maintained upon the common sentiments of political maxims half a century ago. The issues of the future, whatever special name it may have, will have a direct bearing upon our industrial development. The [illegible] of the war will not be shouted. The cry of patriotism, necessary a score of years ago, will have a different meaning. Men will not be supported for their personality but for the views they hold and the opinions they cling to.

It is announced that a large number of colored men in North Carolina have lately met to begin a railroad enterprise. The railroad is to be conducted wholly by colored men, and will run from Wilmington into the eastern counties of the state. This movement is interesting; and if it should be followed by similar enterprises, by all shades and nations of men, many curious railroad companies would come into existence. But this report may be doubted if we believe the assurances of southerners that the "color line" is being broken down. Perhaps, if these energetic gentlemen should read the late decision of the New York supreme court to the effect that the incidental profits of individual stockholders in railroads are accidents, both in theory and practice, they might not be so enthusiastic in their movement.

Judge Gray, of the United States circuit court at Boston, holds that Bell is the first inventor who successfully used the electric current for the transmission of articulate sound. The decision gave Bell telephone stock quite an upward tendency, registering an advance on the afternoon call of $26 per share, an appreciation of 12½ per cent. The rapid rise in telephone stock has been unprecedented but some inventive spirit will rise up some time with an invention which will enable patrons to understand each other, and depreciate the value of the Bell system.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Lessons which the past few months have Taught both Liquor Men and Temperance Advocates.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The decision of the supreme court of Iowa makes prohibition once more an "issue" with the people of that state. The constitutional amendment adopted last summer is declared to be null and void, because the conditions laid down in the organic law of the state for its own amendment have not been complied with. The measure as recorded in the journals of the two houses presents differences in wording, and the court declares that in a matter of such vital importance as the amendment of the constitution, the law should be observed to the letter. Of course, the decision is based upon a technicality, but it is equally true that, in a question of amendment to a constitution, even technicalities must be regarded. Those whose carelessness allowed the error to creep in are alone responsible for the temporary defeat of the popular will. It is much to be hoped that this respite given to the liquor trade may have the effect of bringing both parties to their senses. Before prohibition can now become a part of the constitution it is necessary that a new amendment should be passed by two successive legislatures, and once more ratified by a popular vote. This process will require at least three years, and that space is long enough for all concerned to reconsider the wisdom of their proposed course. The large vested interests of the state which are engaged in the manufacture and sale of various beverages must have learned by this time that they cannot disregard and violate the regulative laws now in force without inviting and ensuring such radical legislation as that with which they have recently been menaced. They have discovered that they are not superior to the law, and that if they will not recognize its mild restraints they cannot escape the will of a people wronged and defied. They must know by this time that the liquor traffic has only to unite in declaring obedience to the statutes now in force, and in co-operating in the punishment of such of its members as defy and insult public opinion, in order to put itself upon the same footing as other branches of business which acknowledge the power of legal restraints. On the other hand, it is altogether probable that the people of Iowa, having now abundant opportunity to meditate upon the injustice and impolicy of the measure to whose support they were once rallied in a moment of general excitement, and having before them a new chapter in the history of prohibition in Kansas and elsewhere, will hesitate to repeat the action of last June, until they have tried more reasonable and effective means. The most sanguine can scarcely believe that the rage for prohibition will be proof against the calm reflection and educating experiences of three years to come. If the friends of genuine temperance will set heartily to work in an effort for a real and reasonable reform, prohibition will never again be mooted in Iowa with the smallest prospect of success. To pass an improper law, which violates individual rights and by its impossibility of execution encourages law-breaking, is a serious misfortune. To incorporate a similar measure in the constitution of a state is little short of a calamity. Most likely the decision of the court saves Iowa from a disappointing and disastrous experience. In the meantime it would be well for those who are consumed with zeal for the cause to lead their attention and their energies to the enforcement of the laws which are already upon the statute book, before they add to their number.

IN GENERAL.

One of the worst things about the cold snap is that it will provoke a host of "plumber jokes."

Strawberries are not selling in New York at $10 a box; peaches, $3 each. They are merely for sale at those prices.

Freddie Gebhardt might attempt the feat of spelling two words correctly for thirty successive days, and thus keep himself before the public.—*Hartford Post.*

A Brooklyn man has patented a device to protect the obelisk in Central Park from the winter winds. The plan is to enclose the obelisk in a covering of transparent glass.

An old adage says: "Hell is paved with good intentions," and it's the only place of which we ever heard that is. Generally paving is done with the intention of cheating the city.

A bill in the California senate proposes to place it in the discretion of the court to punish for battery committed upon a wife, by imprisonment, or the infliction of thirty-one lashes (as a minimum) on the bare back.

Ten pastors and folders in the Pennsylvania house have been paid $6000 for a session of one hundred days, and it is said that by climbing together they got all the work done by three men, who were paid a dollar and a half a day each.

A Pennsylvania woman has an album containing locks of hair from the heads of eleven hundred and four of her relatives and friends. Each ringlet is held in its place by a piece of ribbon, with the name of the friend written beneath.

Nothing is better calculated to destroy a man's equanimity than to have a lady walk up to him while he is lingering near a fruit stand and offer him two cents for an apple, when in reality he is only waiting for a horse car to come along.—*Puck.*

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan is the happy owner of four of the finest Gobelin tapestries ever brought to this country. They were presented to him by a wealthy American now living in Europe. He keeps them locked up in safety vaults in Chicago, and must get a heap of enjoyment out of them.

PRESS PITH.

A standard musical pitch is advocated by the musicians. They want something which everybody will stick to.—*Lowell Courier.*

Handsome tidies are placed on satin covered sofas, not so much as a guarantee of good faith as to cover up the spot that is worn through.—*Puck.*

Inquirer.—No, we don't believe in taking the bull by the horns. We tried taking a goat by the horns once, and that was excitement enough for us.—*Boston Post.*

Patti says that while in bed at her hotel she was bitten by a mouse. Perhaps it was not a mouse, Patti. Try rubbing the woodwork of your couch with kerosene.—*Philadelphia News.*

Butler's first step to reform, after being [illegible] was to discontinue his subscription to a democratic paper. No better proof of his sincerity in the movement could be given.—*Norristown Herald.*

Gen. Sherman kisses every girl to whom he is introduced. Tecumseh always was a [illegible], much given to cutting away from his base and depending on the country for his supplies as he went along.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

One Chicago pawnshop has loaned money on 2000 revolvers during the past year. [illegible] toward exploding [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] yet [illegible] their revolvers [illegible]

A poem [illegible] [illegible] of Oliver Goldsmith [illegible] friends in this [illegible] will be pained to hear of his death, and their grief will be intensified when we tell them that the poem is nearly half a column long.—*New York Herald.*

Go Home Gentlemen!

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The protectionists who are said to be in Washington lobbying to prevent any reduction in tariff rates, better go home. They don't represent the protective sentiment of the country. Go home, gentlemen, and leave it, that a high tariff is not necessary to protect tariff. Go home, and learn that a sensible reform of tariff rates is just what protection and industry most need.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Beck moved his pending substitute for the wool schedule.

Morgan said before the bill should be disposed of he would offer an amendment which would bring the question, as between ad valorem and specific duties, to a direct issue.

Beck's substitute was lost.

Morrill said when the bill reached the senate he would offer the following amendment to the pig iron paragraph in the iron schedule: "Iron in pigs, kentledge, spiegel, cast and wrought, scrap iron or scrap steel, three tenths of one cent per pound, but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured."

Aldrich, from the committee on finance, reported amendments to the reserved paragraphs, embracing bonnets, hats and hoods and materials for them, and making the duty on the materials at 20 per cent. ad valorem, and the duty on hats, etc., 30 per cent. Agreed to.

The reserved paragraph, laying duty of 6 cents per 100 pounds on salt in bags or other packages was taken up.

Vance moved to strike out the amendment to let salt go upon the free list.

The special senate committee on heavy ordnance made a report to the senate through Chairman Logan. The committee recommended that the chief ordnance officer have the 100 10 inch smooth bores now on hand converted into 8-inch breech-loading rifles, the proper mounting of the 300 15 inch guns at the forts, the manufacture of two experimental steel breech-loading guns, one to be eight and the other ten inches in the caliber, and two experimental cast iron breech-loading rifles of 12-inch caliber, and such number of cast iron guns, banded with steel, as shall be necessary to thoroughly test the efficiency of this class of ordnance; and that the chief ordnance officer shall select two of the most meritorious breech-loading devices that have been offered to the committee by the (Getty) board and the ordnance department, and thoroughly test their efficiency and make experiments with the various new projectiles and with the multicharge system of guns. An appropriation of $35,000 is recommended.

Vest offered an amendment providing for a remission of duty on salt imported in bond and used in curing meats.

At the suggestion of Ransom he modified the amendment to include such salt used in curing fish, other than those taken by licensed fishing vessels.

Bayard argued in favor of free salt.

Conger said he would offer an amendment, carrying out the recommendation of the tariff commission, leaving the duty on salt stand as it has stood for 12 or 15 years past, at 12 cents per 100 pounds on salt in packages and 8 cents on that in bulk. Under these rates the prices of salt had fallen from $1.50 to 70 cents a barrel.

Vance's motion to strike out salt and let it go upon the free list was lost.

Allison moved an amendment so as to allow a remission in sums of not less than $100 of the entire duty paid upon salt used in curing meats for export and actually exported.

After further discussion the whole subject of remission of duty upon salt used in curing meats or fish was reserved, by unanimous consent, for consideration when the bill passes from the committee of the whole into the senate. Recurring to the clauses relative to the opium passed over informally, Miller, of California, moved to strike out the clause imposing a duty of $1 per pound on opium, and to insert the following: Opium, crude, containing nine per cent. or over of morphine, $1 per pound and the importation of opium containing less than nine per cent. of morphine be hereby prohibited. Agreed to.

Miller then moved to increase the duty on opium prepared for smoking, from $6 to $10 per pound. Agreed to.

Referring to the items of lead chemicals, on motion of Aldrich they were amended as follows: Acetate of lead, brown, 4 cents per pound; acetate of lead, white, 6 cents per pound; white lead, when dry or in pulp, 3 cents per pound; litharge, 3 cents per pound; orange, mineral and red lead, 3 cents per pound.

George moved to amend the paragraph exempting from duty machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar, also exempting machinery for the manufacture of goods composed of cotton, wool, hemp or ramie. Lost.

Sherman moved to strike out the paragraph. Agreed to.

The next section prescribes a charge of $2.50 for every entrance of a vessel (50 tons burthen and upward, and the same for every clearance.

Beck moved to amend and make these charges apply only to vessels of 500 tons burthen and upward.

Ingalls moved to amend the amendment and fix the limit of burthens at 300 tons. Agreed to.

The fee for every entrance and clearance of vessels under 300 tons was fixed at $1.50.

After some general discussion Edmunds moved to strike out everything contained in the bill after the tariff provisions, except the two paragraphs repealing sections 2907 and 2908 of the revised statutes, which impose duties on charges and commissions; agreed to without dissension. The portions of the bill struck out are those which would make changes in machinery for collection of customs duties.

Sherman offered the additional section of which he gave notice yesterday, relating to the effect of repealing or modifying portions of this act upon rights accruing or accrued, and rights or liabilities arising under existing laws; adopted.

The internal revenue portion of the bill was then taken up.

Beck moved to make the tariff on snuff and manufactured tobacco eight cents per pound, instead of twelve, as in the bill. Beck insisted upon a vote on his motion, which resulted: ayes 5, noes 17. No quorum being present, the senate adjourned.

Morgan gave notice of an amendment to be offered in the senate, requiring all persons selling at wholesale other articles in semblance of sugar, molasses or syrups, not a product of cane, beet or sorghum, to have a stamp or brand of the articles in plain Roman letters, with their proper descriptive names, under penalty of fine, and making similar provisions in relation to retail sales.

House.

Belford, from the committee on weights and measures, reported a resolution declaring it inexpedient to discontinue coinage of silver under the existing law, and recommending the committee on appropriations to report a provision for additional vault room at some point in the Mississippi valley, referred.

Kasson offered a resolution that during the remainder of the session it be in order on any day after the morning hour, to move to suspend the rules to consider in the house any regular appropriation or revenue bill which shall then be reported by a committee, and may then be in committee of the whole, or which may then be on the speaker's table, such motion to be decided by a majority of votes. Recess.

The conference report on the military academy bill was submitted and agreed to.

Deering reported adversely the bill authorizing the Mississippi, Albuquerque and Inter-Oceanic railroad company to construct a road through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, tabled.

House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

The pending amendment was one offered by Haskell, reducing from 1.4 10 to 1 2-10 cents per pound the duty on sheet iron thinner than [illegible] inch and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, agreed to.

The clause, as finally passed, is as follows: Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp, shearer or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, 1 1-10 cents per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, 1 [illegible] cent per pound; thinner than No. 25 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 29 wire gauge, 1 [illegible] of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 29 wire gauge and all iron commercially known as common or black taggers iron, whether put up in boxes or bundles or not, [illegible] per cent. ad valorem.

[illegible]

"Rough on Rats" [illegible]

DIED.

In this city, February 9, 188[illegible] Arthur [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

A. E. Williams & Co., General Machinists, 82 Front street.

A. BRADFORD,

[illegible]

Rooms 21 and 22, First National Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.

LEVEL AND SIGHTLY.

LOTS IN TERMINUS ADDITION TO ALBINA, [illegible] MANLEY & COLE, [illegible] [illegible] & YOUNG.

FOR SALE.

A VERY HANDSOME [illegible] [illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE [illegible]

ENGAWESS [illegible] [illegible] SOAP. WHOLE [illegible] [illegible] Front street. [illegible] ISAAC D. HUNTOON & CO.

SELLWOOD TIME TABLE.

STEAMER "DOLLY,"

Plying between the cities of Portland and Sellwood, will

Leave Portland	7 A. M.	Leave Sellwood	6:30 A. M.
do	10:00 A. M.	do	8:30 A. M.
do	3:30 P. M.	do	1:30 P. M.
do	5:30 P. M.	do	5:30 P. M.

Sunday Schedule: Leave [illegible] 12 A. M. [illegible] and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at 225 West Park street corner Salmon.

FOR SALE.

NEW COTTAGE AND FULL LOT; HOUSE HAS seven rooms and basement; hot and cold water, bath-room, and other conveniences. For terms, apply to G. W. [illegible], Oregonian office.

CAPITAL BATHS, OPP. LADD'S BANK.

TURKISH BATHS, 113 MORRISON ST.

FOR SALE.

BLOCK FOURTEEN IN PROEBSTEL, IN LOTS at prices that defy competition. Also, good business lots in Albina. HILL, UPPENDIER & CURTIS, Offices in Albina and Portland.

LOTS AND BLOCKS

IN ALL PARTS OF EAST PORTLAND AND ALBINA for sale by E. C. BEARD; office in [illegible] building, East Portland.

The Monogram CIGAR STORE,

BETWEEN HOLTON AND OCCIDENTAL Hotels, on First street, will open to-night, February 10, with a select stock of the choicest Havana, domestic and Key West cigars, and a full line of tobaccos, pipes, etc. To convince yourself, call and see.

J. D. MEYER, Proprietor.

THIS MODEL CIGAR STORE OF THE PACIFIC Coast, was papered and painted by J. POOLE, 125 Fifth street.

TERMINUS ADDITION

TO ALBINA.

Opposite Portland.
Five blocks from Company's Works.
All level and sightly.
Every inch 100 feet above high water.
Planing mills to be erected in vicinity.
Street railway to be laid past the property in a few months.
Ferry promised shortly.
Boats pass hourly.
Frequent communication at present.
Cheapest lots on the market.
$20 and upwards, and terms easy.

Apply to MANLEY & COLE, or LENT, McGREW & YOUNG.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON!

1883.

THE JERSEY LILY!

A New Style of Hat just received at

C. H. MEUSSDORFFER'S.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1 00) per share upon its capital stock, on Feb. 10, 1883. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividend at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Or.

GEO. L. STORY, Manager Oregon Branch.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Grading and Bridging the Northern Pacific Railroad extension between Portland and Kalama will be received by the Supervising Engineer at the company's office in Portland, Oregon, until noon on February 28th.

Maps and Profiles may be examined and all necessary information obtained on application to this office. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

H. THIELSEN, Supervising Engineer,
Room No. 1, third floor, cor. of Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

Albion

ADDITION TO ALBINA

LIES WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK OF the extensive and costly works of the O. R. & N. Co. The land is level and commands a magnificent view of the city and river. The lots are 50x100 feet, and the main street is 80 feet wide. The prices are now from $100 to $200 and terms easy. This property [illegible] advantages to persons of limited means, either as investment, or to secure homes while prices are within easy reach. For further particulars, inquire of BURROWS, WEEKS & OLIVER, 4 Washington street, Portland, Or.

LEADING MUSIC HOUSE

OF OREGON.

Minderhout & Co.

Cor. Morrison and Second Sts., Portland, Or.

Twenty-Seven Different Styles to select from: The Best Instruments in the World.

PIANOS.	ORGANS.
Decker Brothers,	Mason & Hamlin
Hale [illegible]	Clough & Warren
Decker,	A. B. Chase
Emerson,	
Christie & Co.	

LOWEST PRICES KNOWN.

Special Installment Plans.

[illegible]

Full Stock Musical Merchandise.

Sheet Music at Half Price.

MINDERHOUT & CO.

A SILK DRESS.—During our Annual Clearance Sale of ALL GOODS AT COST, lying now [illegible], the amount of Silks sold is enormous. As the stock is getting low, we invite those intending to purchase to come soon and avoid a disappointment. Ladies can also learn how much lower one merchant can buy than another.

THE CITY DRY GOODS STORE, 147 Third St.

WANTS.

[illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST.

LOST.

A POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK, WITH [illegible] [illegible] between Jefferson and [illegible] [illegible] The finder will [illegible] by leaving same with H. [illegible] North Second street, or at this office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAVILION SKATING RINK.

SKATING

Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

THE MASQUERADE CARNIVAL

Has been postponed. Owing to the ice blockade the Excursion Steamer will not be able to reach Vancouver. Due notice will be given.

STEPHENS & EPPERLY, Props.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

WALTER S. MOSS [illegible] Manager

THIS SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. [illegible]

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

MISS BESSIE LOUISE KING, PRIMA DONNA.

First appearance of the Charming Young Contralto, MISS NELLIE KEANEALY.

CHARLES G. AMSDEN ..... Lyric Tenor

An Augmented Orchestra, comprising all the leading talent in the city.

J. M. NAVONI, Conductor.

POPULAR PRICES: Dress Circle and Parquette 50c; Gallery 25c. No reserved seats; no extras whatever. Tickets can be had at [illegible] Drug Store, and at the theater box office in the evening.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW DEPARTURE!
NEW MANAGEMENT!
NEW GOODS!
NEW PRICES!

A Thoroughly Renovated Establishment.

We have associated ourselves with Mr. J. F. BROWN, late of Chicago, and now commence our third year in Portland under more than ever favorable auspices. Our business is now under the direction of Messrs. H. T. BARNETT and J. F. BROWN, whose endeavors to cater to the public taste shall leave nothing undone to please our new patrons and customers.

Our aim will be to keep constantly on hand such novelties as we have always been known to lead in.

Our goods shall be strictly first class, and all articles will be guaranteed as such.

Our profits will be more living ones and as we expect to lead the march in our Fancy Goods and Ladies' Underwear Specialties, we hope, with politeness, square dealing, first-class goods and common courtesy to our customers, to merit our share of public patronage. Yours etc.

B. Hartman & Co.

P. O. Box 860 · 165 Third St.

MRS. H. H. HILDEBRAND,

AND

MISS LIZZIE M. ANDERSON,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE MILLINERY,

71 Third St., (Ainsworth Building) bet. Oak and Pine, Portland, Or.

Orders from the country solicited.

PIANOS FOR SALE, PIANOS FOR RENT,

AT SHANAHAN'S ART GALLERY.

One Second Hand Piano, in good condition	$125
One Piano, Rosewood case, carved legs	150
One Fine Upright [illegible] Piano, cabinet grand, 7½ octave, [illegible]	300

New Upright Pianos for Rent.

Remember the place:

SHANAHAN'S ART GALLERY,

40 Morrison St., bet. Second and Third.

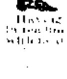
NOTICE OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the board of directors, and calling the same, a special meeting of the qualified voters of school district No. 1 will be held in the city of Portland, [illegible] on [illegible], February 19, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for the following purposes: [illegible]

WM. [illegible], Clerk of School District No. 1, Multnomah county, Oregon.

The CALIGRAPH, Best Writing Machine.

Simple, easy to learn. Send [illegible] [illegible] MAYO, [illegible] Portland, Or.



LOUIS KISSE, Boot and Shoe Maker,

92 Washington St., Between Fourth and Fifth Sts.

[illegible]

J. O'CONNOR,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE

Ship Stores, Garden and Grass Seed, Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Corner Front and Washington Streets.

S. M. LACY,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

[illegible]

Cardiff Patent Foundry Coke

NOW LANDING.

For sale by BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Sole [illegible]

T. W. STAPLETON,

THE TRIANGLE SALOON,

Front, First and F Streets, Portland, Or.

TO LET—ROOMS.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

ROOMS—BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

[illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TO LET IN ASTORIA.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

THE NEW 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING EAST side Second street, between Oak and Pine. Apply to TRENKMANN & WOLFF, Third and [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

MRS. FOREMAN, IN SELLING HER INTEREST in the Frazier Chart System for waists, reserved the right to instruct ladies and girls, and will be prepared on and after the 10th of February, to take a limited number of pupils, at her residence, No. 46 N. W. corner Sixth and Harrison streets.

BURKHARDT & SPAULDING, Butchers and Packers, cor. Third and Ash sts., offer a full line of best quality of Meats, Hams and Bacon.

COMPOUND OXYGEN.—The most powerful Tonic, Alterative and Vitalizer known; is an embodiment of life itself; cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, and all affections of the nervous system, and completely restores lost vitality. Best of references furnished on application. It is manufactured and scientifically administered at my office. Call and test it for yourself. One treatment given free. DR. JAMES KECK, No. 135 First street, corner Alder, Portland, Or.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KATE, FORMERLY CHAMBERMAID AT THE Windsor House, Oakland, now of this city, call at 73 Yamhill street, and you will hear of something to your advantage. A FRIEND.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS DESIROUS OF SUBMITTING bids for the erection and completion of a three-story brick building, 50x100, at the corner of First and Park, will send their names to the undersigned by Wednesday, February 14th.

J. B. SHERWIN, Architect, 30 Union Block.

TO CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS AND PAINTERS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT MY OFFICE, on Saturday, February 10, at 5 P. M., for carpenters', plasterers' and painters' work on several residences.

JOS. SHERWIN, Architect, Room 30, Union Block.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER THE firm name of Multner & Co., our Golden Star Opera, was dissolved on the fifteenth day of January, last, by mutual consent. All accounts due the late firm must be paid to McIfraven & Mason, and all debts will be paid at their office, 60 N. Front street, and must be presented without delay.

MULTNER & CO.

Portland, January 30, 1883.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.

JOHN OGILBEE. H. STITZEL.

OGILBEE & STITZEL,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Stark Street, over Oro Fino, Portland, Or.

Collections a specialty. Houses rented, loans negotiated, legal papers drawn, acknowledgements taken, etc., etc.

A. VOOS. C. D. FOLGER.

VOOS & FOLGER,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Corner First and Oak Sts.

Have for sale:

Houses and Lots in Portland.
Houses and Lots in East Portland.
Lots in Albina and East Portland.
300 acres Timber Land 8 miles from Portland.
Five Acre Farm, 4 miles from Portland.

Attention of investors is invited to our list of properties at our office.

VOOS & FOLGER, Cor. First and Oak streets.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER OCT. 30, THE STEAMER "Dolly" plying between Portland and Sellwood, will run as follows:

Leave Sellwood	6:30 A. M.	Leave Portland	7 A. M.
do	8:30 A. M.	do	10 A. M.
do	1:30 P. M.	do	3 P. M.
do	5:30 P. M.	do	6 P. M.

JAMES B. LEARY. JULIUS HEUBNER.

HEUBNER & LEARY,

Real Estate, Insurance & Money Brokers,

AGENTS FOR THE

ANCHOR LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY and MANHATTAN LIFE INS CO. of New York.

Cor. Front and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

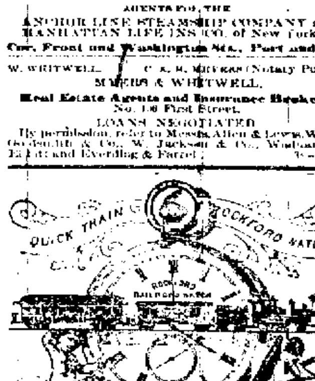
W. WHITWELL. C. A. B. MARCUS (Notary Public.)

MARCUS & WHITWELL,

Real Estate Agents and Insurance Brokers, No. 16 First Street.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

By permission, refer to Messrs. Allen & Lewis, Whitt, Goldsmith & Co., W. Jackson & Co., Wadhams & Elliott and Everding & Farrel.



NEW YORK

Jewelry Mfg. Co.

107 First St., bet. Washington and Stark, Portland, Or.

DIAMONDS.

We invite the special attention of buyers to our large and complete stock of Diamonds, mounted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the demands of our trade, embracing every variety of [illegible]

GOLD RINGS.

[illegible]

GOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY.

[illegible]

SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES

[illegible]

OUR WATCH REPAIRING

[illegible]

WATCHES.

[illegible]

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

[illegible]

IMITATION DIAMOND JEWELRY.

[illegible]

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

Agents for the Rockford Railroad Watches.

PHONOGRAPHY

[illegible]

At No. 27 Fifth St., bet. [illegible]

FRENCH BREAD.

[illegible]

Albert Bartsch,

STEINWAY, 83 YAMHILL ST.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS AT [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

SAW MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

4 HANDSOME RESIDENCE LOTS IN HOLLADAY'S addition. Price, $700. Will be sold, if desired, [illegible]

OGILBEE & STITZEL, Stark st., Upstairs over the Oro Fino Saloon.

FOR SALE.

32 ACRE DAIRY FARM, WITHIN EIGHT miles of Portland, [illegible]

HARRISON B. OATMAN, N. E. cor. First and Stark, Portland, Or.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT CENTRALLY LOCATED [illegible]

[illegible]

BORTHWICK & MONNASTES, [illegible] First street, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER ONE DRY FARM OF 320 ACRES, all excellent grass land, improved and enclosed, within [illegible] miles of the city of Portland, on the Columbia river. Price, $35 per acre; payments made easy. For further particulars, see

HARRISON B. OATMAN, N. E. corner First and Stark sts.

FOR SALE.

LOTS IN BLOCK ONE IN THE TOWN OF ALBINA, [illegible] for $400 each, on the installment plan, [illegible] balance in monthly payments of ten dollars per month. These lots are located near the large public school-house in Holladay's addition, and are very desirable. HARRISON B. OATMAN, N. E. Cor. First and Stark streets.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

LOTS 7 AND 8 IN BLOCK 106, COUCH'S ADDITION.

Lot 1, west 75 feet in block 118, East Portland.

Blocks 7 and 11 in Riverside Homestead tract in East Portland, containing 11 5-100 acres.

35 Acres in Washington county, being one-half of sec. 16, T. 2 N., R. 4 W., W. M. J. McCRAKEN,

Adm'r Estate W. W. Francis, deceased.

Also, lot 5, with dwelling and store in block 116, Hepburn's addition to East Portland.

Also, 10 acres, a desirable tract of cleared land, with house and barn, situated ½ mile east of Holladay avenue, on O. R. and N. railway.

J. McCRAKEN

LOTS AND BLOCKS

IN THE

RAILROAD SHOPS ADDITION

To the Town of Albina,

FOR SALE BY

HEUBNER & LEAHY,

Real Estate Agents,

No. 2 Washington St., Portland.

LAW CARDS.

C. A. STEPHENS. FRANK V. DRAKE.

DRAKE & STEPHENS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

OFFICES—Rooms 15 and 16, First National Bank new building.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. W. & T. H. OGILBE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

Special Attention given to City Work.

Office—Room 11, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak streets.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, M. D.,

Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh.

OFFICE—Gilman's Block, Room 4, corner of Alder and First street.

RESIDENCE—At Donald Macleay's, Thirteenth and Yamhill streets.

DR. R. M. RUSS, DENTIST.

Office, First street, near Stark street.

Good set of teeth for $10. Best, warranted, for $15. Teeth filled without pain. Best and cheapest work in Portland. Gas given.

DR. W. HENLEY,

THE OLD PIONEER OF '49, HAS REMOVED his Laboratory and Office to Morrison street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side.

Valentines

AT

J. K. Gill & Co's,

93 FIRST ST.

VALENTINES

AT NEW YORK NOVELTY COMPANY'S,

49 First Street.

Orders solicited.

FIRE!

By permission of Insurance Companies will sell entire stock of Latest Styles

BOOTS AND SHOES

At greatly reduced rates. Call early and secure a bargain. Must be sold in 30 Days.

M. MARKS, 141 Front St., corner Alder.

C. H. BACON,

Importer and Dealer in

Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic

COAL, CHARCOAL

AND FOUNDRY COKE.

Office: Fourth and E Sts.

Yard: E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Portland, Or.

Telephone No. 25.

E. E. M'CLURE,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Dressed and Undressed Pickets, Laths, Shingles, etc.

Office and Yard S. E. cor. Yamhill and Front streets, Portland, Or.

Spruce, Cedar and Mouldings always on hand.

Masquerade Suits

FOR RENT

South Side Stark, near First

[illegible] 200 Costumes [illegible] reasonable [illegible]

REMODELING OF OUR STORE.

[illegible]

Greatest Bargains in Crockery, Glassware, [illegible]

A. LOBE & CO. 150 FIRST ST.

TRY

THE "NEW PROCESS" COFFEE,

[illegible] BY

SEALY, MASON & CO.

SHIPPLER & DABBLE,

[illegible]

AUCTION AND CO[illegible]

S. L. N. GILMAN

GILMAN & [illegible]

Auctioneers and Commis[illegible]

No. 49 First St., bet. Pine and [illegible]

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, [illegible] Merchandise, [illegible]

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Tuesdays [illegible] o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURN[illegible]

ETC., ETC., ETC.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, FEB. 3, [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

ETC., ETC., ETC.

ALSO

Bed Lounges, Lounges, Spring Ma[illegible] Crockery, Glassware, Pillows, [illegible] Tables, Bureaus, Cutlery.

ALSO

MERCHANDISE.

GILMAN & CO., Au[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHAN[illegible]

New York, Chicago, San Fran[illegible] Portland.

ISAAC D. HUNTOON [illegible]

COMMISSION and SHIP[illegible] MERCHANTS.

MANUFACTURERS' AGE[illegible]

Quotations promptly furnished from either [illegible] or Western Manufacturers and Importers [illegible] Merchandise of any description.

Portland Office, 173 Front St.

San Francisco Office, 410 Sacr[illegible]

Chicago Office, 7 Wabash Ave[illegible]

MEYER, WILSON & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

MEYER, WILSON & [illegible]

(Successors to Rogers, Meyer & Co.)

Shipping and Commission [illegible]

Liberal advances made on shipme[illegible] Flour. Orders executed by our [illegible] ships from Liverpool to Portland, [illegible] Bro's Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, [illegible] Bricks, Bags and Bagging, Tin and [illegible]

J. C. TODD.

TODD & BE[illegible]

No. 10 North Front Stree[illegible]

WHOLESALE G[illegible]

COMMISSION MER[illegible]

AND DEALERS [illegible]

Fruits, Wool, Grain and all [illegible]

Agents for Nabob Whi[illegible] Champagne, and Ellen's Vineya[illegible]

F. H. PA[illegible]

COMMISSION [illegible]

And dealer in [illegible]

Oregon and Califo[illegible]

AND PRO[illegible]

Potatoes, Oats, Flour, Feed, [illegible]

132 Front St., [illegible]

R. C. JANION & Co., Liverpool, Eng.

R. C. JANION

Importers & Commi[illegible]

Receive consig[illegible]

Coal, Tin Plates, Pig [illegible] Bags, Chemicals, [illegible] and [illegible]

J. DILL DuBOIS.

DuBOIS & [illegible]

WHOLESALE [illegible]

SHIPPING AND [illegible] MERCH[illegible]

112 and 114 Front [illegible]

416 Battery [illegible]

Special attention given [illegible] Flour and Produce in [illegible]

BALFOUR, GU[illegible]

Shipping and [illegible]

The British and [illegible] Co., L'd, and [illegible] from Li[illegible]

IMPORT AN[illegible]

Steam and Househol[illegible] Foundry Coke, Pig [illegible] Cement, Soda, [illegible] Caustic and Bicarb[illegible] Coke, Charcoal and [illegible] New and Second-han[illegible]

Valentin[illegible]

Val[illegible]

Lace Paper, [illegible] Gold, Silver and [illegible] Stars, Spangle[illegible] Ice and Rolle[illegible] Boxing Gloves, Fencing [illegible]

BIRD CA[illegible]

VELOCIPEDES AND [illegible] OF ALL KIN[illegible]

WILLIAM BEC[illegible]

167 Second [illegible]

MARX & JORG[illegible]

PORTLAND, [illegible]

Wholesale Wine & Li[illegible]

Sole Agents for the [illegible]

COMMODORES ROYA[illegible] BOURBO[illegible]

And various other brands of Whisk[illegible] to the trade in lots to suit, direct fro[illegible] teries. Agents for

CAROLINA TOLU [illegible]

Direct shipments of Jamaica [illegible] Whiskies, Old Tom Gin, in cas[illegible] Jeffrey's Ale and Porter, pints [illegible]

DIPHTHER[illegible]

REMEMBER THIS—THAT IT [illegible] [illegible] to allow [illegible] McClellan's [illegible] Remedies. They will positively [illegible] [illegible] failed. No preparations on [illegible] [illegible] remedies for Throat and Lung [illegible]

The Diphtheria remedy alone [illegible] and certain to stop its spread. [illegible] croup and whooping cough [illegible]

[illegible] agents and dealers in medicine[illegible] [illegible] Hodge, Davis & Co., Portl[illegible] [illegible], proprietor, [illegible]

PATENT[illegible]

BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR INV[illegible] [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] in Valuable [illegible] GEORGE E. DA[illegible] [illegible] San Fra[illegible] [illegible] Wells, Fargo [illegible] offers a good [illegible]

DE BOISE LINI[illegible]

[illegible]

SUN WA [illegible]

DEALERS IN [illegible]

Chinese Provisions and [illegible]

Contractors for [illegible]

Cor. Fifth and J Sts., East [illegible]

CITY [illegible]

[illegible]

BOWELL'S [illegible]—The [illegible] sale of the ardent[illegible] proper[illegible] [illegible] was as follows: Block [illegible] $30,000; total, $32,135. Dedu[illegible] $2756 20, leaves the sum [illegible] divided equally between th[illegible] F. Dowell, giving each the su[illegible] property was sold subjec[illegible] which means that if Mrs. Gr[illegible] husband she will receive one-t[illegible] property during her life tim[illegible] balance due on judgment [illegible] deducting travelin[illegible] amount received from D[illegible] about $10,000 for about six yea[illegible] earned every cent of the money.

A SAD CASE.—A man and hi[illegible] Lebanon, Linn county, arrived [illegible] search of their daughter, a [illegible] deserted her home and [illegible] a life of shame. After [illegible] policeman Hudson found the [illegible] and took her to her p[illegible]. They asked her to retur[illegible] she agreed to do so, and se[illegible] up her clothing. She was [illegible] instead of coming back she secr[illegible] since been seen. She is e[illegible] pursue the downward path.

COLD BATH.—The freezing [illegible] around town has caused much [illegible] morning Councilman Kelli[illegible] water running in the kitchen of [illegible] sprang out of bed and ran out [illegible] matter. On stepping into the [illegible] himself in water ankle deep, an[illegible] on a young iceberg, he sai[illegible] a canoe till he was bailed [illegible] found that the waste pip[illegible] that was what was the matter. [illegible] to keep the house runni[illegible] comes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At [illegible] Rowing club held last [illegible] hall the following office[illegible] ensuing year: President, H[illegible] [illegible] R. L. Maxwell; captai[illegible] John Gill; secretary, C. [illegible] A. B. Graham; director[illegible] L. Maxwell, O. F. Sites, John [illegible] B. Graham, J. D. Hart, J. [illegible] comprises 29 active members. [illegible] four-oared paper shell, a[illegible] two more, one single and [illegible]

DEAD FROM INJURIES.—Last [illegible] plastering contractor, fell dow[illegible] house, where he was boardi[illegible] unconscious. Examination [illegible] he suffered concussion of [illegible] until yesterday morning. [illegible] a single man, came here a [illegible] California and was popular wit[illegible] Knights of Garfield took ch[illegible] in obedience to requests fro[illegible] telegraphed to, shipped t[illegible] which leaves this morning.

BODY SEEN.—A man who came [illegible] the Albina ferry, yesterday [illegible] at work loading the barke[illegible] dock, by informing them th[illegible] body of a man floating dow[illegible] crossing. Some inquiries [illegible] whether there was a bounty paid [illegible] bodies, but the said [illegible] interest in the matter and [illegible] verify the truth of the man's sto[illegible]

AT A STAND STILL.—The weathe[illegible] and develops no new feat[illegible] o'clock last night we had brisk [illegible] minutes, but it did not bring w[illegible] steamer and the R. O. Reed arrive[illegible] encountering heavy ice at severa[illegible] and the Reed will leave at al[illegible] and will no doubt get throu[illegible] has been repaired, and [illegible] this morning.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The [illegible] which has been frozen in the [illegible] several days, released hersel[illegible] use of hot water and steam, [illegible] gates of ice. She arrived he[illegible] and will leave for the uppe[illegible] There is some shore ice [illegible] Oregon City but none in the [illegible] Chief left Salem, yes[illegible] Corvallis.

INTERESTING PAPERS.—Two [illegible] reports of the Oregon Pioneer [illegible] the annual addresses, etc[illegible] have been collected by Judge De[illegible] them bound in two volumes, [illegible] presented to the Portland libr[illegible] contain a great deal of very inte[illegible] to the early history of the [illegible]

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS.—[illegible] shortly remove the building o[illegible] northwest corner of First and [illegible] occupied by Schmidt's saloon and [illegible] will commence on the groun[illegible] handsome brick block. It will [illegible] until all the wooden buildings [illegible] street will be replaced by br[illegible]

LETTER LIST.—The following [illegible] called for in Wells, Fargo & Co[illegible] [illegible]: I. Abrams, 3; Richard [illegible] J. W. Bird, F. A. Cook; [illegible] Friedenrich, Ed Hughes; C. [illegible] Hopper; Mrs. J. D. Hurd; Wa[illegible] [illegible], Oregon Iron & Steel Co. [illegible] Lina Sonnerland; Martin [illegible]

CITY EXTENSION.—The plat of [illegible] comprising 200 acres of th[illegible] filed in the clerk's office by L. [illegible] The property is within the pres[illegible] streets from North Front to [illegible] extended through it under th[illegible] The property was bought by M[illegible] over a year ago for $40,000.

RESIGNED.—Dr. H. R. Littlefiel[illegible] since occupied the position of [illegible] O. R. & N. Co., has tend red his [illegible] effect Feb. 14. Dr. J. E. Cohn, [illegible] & N. Co., takes the position left [illegible] field's resignation.

PAPER SOLD.—George Good [illegible] paper, the Dalles *Minister*, to [illegible] The what party which has been [illegible] enjoying the privileges of the [illegible] office for their meetings will pr[illegible] new quarters.

SELLWOOD FERRY.—The count[illegible] granted the Sellwood Real Estat[illegible] to run a ferry between Sellwood [illegible] rates were ordered to be the sam[illegible] ferry, and the company are to pa[illegible] of $15.

MAP OF ALBINA.—D. H. Stear[illegible] large map showing the numer[illegible] Albina, as well as the town prop[illegible] the exact location of every tra[illegible] in the hands of every one intere[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1883.

CITY.

BELLIGERENT BOYS.—The [illegible] of a police whistle on the corner of First and Madison streets, about 5 o'clock yesterday [illegible] a crowd of people. [illegible] down Madison street [illegible] the flying heels of Henry Bacon [illegible] young hoodlum, as he disappeared [illegible] going down to the corner of First street the reporter found the cause of the [illegible] saloon. On a chair sat a man somewhat [illegible] influence of liquor [illegible] wound in his head. [illegible] standing near the bar [illegible] all odds the worst [illegible] city, came in and [illegible] treat. The latter [illegible] some whatever, struck him [illegible] knocking him down [illegible] fearful that [illegible] man was seriously hurt [illegible] moment, but [illegible] Bacon fled at once. [illegible] authorities and [illegible] young rascal [illegible] Bacon has been [illegible] times and upon promises of future [illegible] has had clemency [illegible] He is a young rascal steeped in petty crimes, with only the fear of punishment withholding him from still greater offenses. The sooner he [illegible] place of confinement or driven from the city the better it will be for the community.

NEARLY PARALYZED.—The entrance of sewer gas into the auditor's office through the waste pipe of the washstand has made the place almost uninhabitable for the past few days. Yesterday [illegible] the services of a plumber were called into requisition to stop the trouble. The council committee on ways and means coming in and seeing the [illegible] paraphernalia of the charcoal stove and soldering iron of the plumber, the members turned pale and Howell [illegible] "the city will be bankrupted." [illegible] "there is only one way to escape from the calamity; we will have to levy an additional tax of two mills to pay the plumber. Kellogg, who was present, suggested that they sell the [illegible] enough pawn, he urged. [illegible] The matter was disposed of by Auditor Spencer informing the committee that the owner of the building would settle the bill."

HOWELL'S CLEAN UP.—The amount realized by the sale of the [illegible] property at Salem on Wednesday was as follows: Block 53, $2135; lot 1, block [illegible] total, $[illegible]135. Deducting from this [illegible] leaves the sum of $26,350 80, which [illegible] divided equally between the United States and [illegible] Dowell, giving each the snug sum of $13,175 40. The property was sold subject to rights of dower, [illegible] that Mrs. Griswold outlives her [illegible] will receive one-third the rents of the [illegible] during her life time, if she can get it. [illegible] judgment against Griswold is [illegible] Deducting traveling expenses, etc., from [illegible] Dowell, it leaves him [illegible] for about six years' labor, and he has [illegible] of the money.

[illegible]—A man and his wife, residents of [illegible], Linn county, arrived in the city yesterday in search of their daughter, a girl of 16 years, who [illegible] her home and it was feared had embraced a life of shame. After considerable search [illegible] found the girl in the Sherlock [illegible] and took her to her parents at the police [illegible]. They asked her to return home with them, [illegible] she agreed to do so, and said she would go and pack up her clothing. She was permitted to go, but instead of coming back she secreted herself and has not since been seen. She is evidently determined to pursue the downward path.

COLD BATH.—The freezing up of water pipes around town has caused much annoyance. Yesterday morning Councilman Kellogg, not hearing the water running in the kitchen of the National hotel, sprang out of bed and rushed to see what was the matter. On stepping into the kitchen he found himself in water ankle deep and his bare feet slipping on a young iceberg, he sailed around the room [illegible] till he was bailed out and righted. It [illegible] found that the waste pipe had frozen up, and [illegible] what was the matter. Enough ice was [illegible] to keep the house running all summer, if it [illegible].

[illegible]—At a meeting of the Willamette Rowing club held last evening at St. [illegible] hall the following officers were elected for [illegible] year: President, H. G. McDonald; vice [illegible] E. L. Maxwell; captain, O. F. Sites; treasurer [illegible] Gill; secretary, C. O. Morgan; deputy [illegible]; directors, H. G. McDonald, [illegible] O. F. Sites, John Gill, C. O. Morgan, [illegible] J. B. Hart, J. S. Dunbar. The club [illegible] active members. They have ordered [illegible] paper shell, and contemplate ordering [illegible] one single and one double.

[illegible]—Last Monday Thos. Pound, [illegible], fell down stairs at the Nor[illegible] he was boarding, and was render[illegible]. Examination by Dr. Wells showed [illegible] concussion of the brain. He lingered [illegible] yesterday morning, when he died. He [illegible] man, came here a few years ago from [illegible] was popular with all acquaintances. [illegible] Sanfield took charge of the remains [illegible] to requests from his relatives, who [illegible] shipped the body by the Ore[illegible] this morning.

[illegible]—A man who came across to this side [illegible] ferry yesterday evening, startled the [illegible] lading the barkentine Kioto, at Mer[illegible] by informing them that he had seen the [illegible] of a man floating down the river while he [illegible]. Some inquiries were made as to [illegible] there was bounty paid for the recovery of [illegible], but the cold wind and water checked [illegible] the matter and no attempt was made to [illegible] truth of the man's statement.

[illegible] STILL.—The weather remains steadily [illegible] develops no new features. About eight [illegible] last night we had brisk south wind for a few [illegible], but it did not bring warmth. The ocean [illegible] and the S. G. Reed arrived up from Astoria, [illegible] heavy ice at several places. The Ore[illegible] the Reed will leave at six o'clock this morning [illegible] will no doubt get through. The Mountain [illegible] been repaired, and will leave Astoria on [illegible] morning.

[illegible]—The steamer Occident, [illegible] has been frozen in the locks at Oregon City [illegible] days, released herself yesterday by the [illegible] of hot water and steam, and then cleared [illegible] of ice. She arrived here yesterday after[illegible] will leave for the upper Willamette Mon[illegible]. There is some shore ice between this city and [illegible] City but none in the channel. The Wil[illegible] Chief left Salem, yesterday, and went to [illegible].

[illegible] PAPERS.—Two copies of the yearly [illegible] of the Oregon Pioneer association, containing [illegible] annual addresses, etc., from 1875 to 1882, [illegible] collected by Judge Deady, who has had [illegible] bound in two volumes, one of which he has [illegible] to the Portland library. The volumes [illegible] a great deal of very interesting matter relating to the early history of the northwest.

[illegible] IMPROVEMENT.—F. Opitz will [illegible] remove the building owned by him at the [illegible] corner of First and Pine streets, and occupied by Schmidt's saloon and the Oregon bakery, [illegible] commence on the ground the erection of a [illegible] brick block. It will probably not be long [illegible] all the wooden buildings along that part of [illegible] will be replaced by brick ones.

[illegible] LIST.—The following letters remain uncalled for in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office to [illegible] I. Abrams, 3; Richard Barry, 2; Mrs. A. E. [illegible]; J. W. Bird; F. A. Cook; D. W. Duncan; Con[illegible]; Dr. Hughes; C. W. Higgins; Hink[illegible]; Mrs. J. D. Hurd; Walter Jackson; H. L. [illegible]; Oregon Iron & Steel Co.; J. G. Steel; C. W. [illegible]; Lena Sonderland; Martin Zulich.

[illegible] EXTENSION.—The plat of an extension of the [illegible], comprising 20 acres of the Guild claim, was [illegible] in the clerk's office by L. P. Willis yesterday. [illegible] property is within the present city limits, and [illegible] streets from North Front to North Eighth will [illegible] extended through it under their present names. [illegible] property was bought by Mr. Willis something [illegible] a year ago for $40,000.

[illegible]—Dr. L. R. Littlefield, who has for some [illegible] occupied the position of chief surgeon of the [illegible] R. R. Co., handed in his resignation, to take [illegible] Feb. 14. Dr. I. E. Cohn, surgeon of the O. R. [illegible] Co., takes the position left vacant by Dr. Littlefield's resignation.

[illegible] SOLD.—George Good has disposed of his [illegible] the Dallas tender, to Rev. John McCain. [illegible] party which has been in the habit of en[illegible] the privileges of the [illegible] and comfortable [illegible] for their meetings will probably have to hunt [illegible] quarters.

[illegible] FERRY.—The county court, yesterday, [illegible] the Sellwood Real Estate company a license [illegible] run a ferry between Sellwood and this city. The [illegible] were ordered to be the same as the Stark street [illegible] and the company are to pay a yearly license of $15.

MAP OF ALBINA.—D. H. Stearns has just issued a [illegible] map showing the numerous additions to Albina, as well as the town proper. A glance shows the exact location of every tract, and it should be in the hands of every one interested in real estate.

ICE BOAT.—Joe Ensign has constructed an ice boat of the pattern used on the Hudson river, cat rigged, and yesterday enjoyed, with a number of friends, upon Guild's lake, the very rare sport of ice-yachting. The boat behaved beautifully.

IN BUSINESS.—Horace D. Ramsdell, bookkeeper for S. Lipman & Co., and for many years with their predecessors, will soon leave for [illegible] W. T., where he will engage in business. He merits success, and will no doubt achieve it.

CABLE LAID.—Yesterday afternoon, the steamer Toledo paid out the cable for the Stark street ferry and the big boat was placed on the line. During the operations, the small ferry ran and travel was not interrupted.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!

E. M. Barr will continue to [illegible] new store, unless the [illegible] Third street.

REOPENING OF THE NATIONAL STORE

The old National Store, No. [illegible] First street, [illegible] Oak and Pine, will [illegible] line of Gents' Furnishing Goods [illegible] stock is large and carefully [illegible] them.

Nelson, Ball & Co. [illegible] Worth Block, a new [illegible] many, at six [illegible] out is new and [illegible] connected with [illegible] San Francisco, and [illegible] the Portland [illegible] store.

If you want a fine dinner [illegible] the Maison Doree. [illegible]

Fir wood, $2 75; oak $4 75; [illegible] yard, foot of Morrison street.

ANDERSEN'S TRIAL.

Interest Increasing as it Rapidly Nears the End.

Circumstantial Evidence Discussed Pro and Con by Counsel.

The Closing Argument Made by Mr. Caples Last Evening.

Fourth Day—Morning Session.

[illegible] Mr. Mulkey [illegible] the [illegible] The defendant [illegible]

[illegible]

We [illegible] the [illegible] for the [illegible] of human life. The defendant [illegible] to be innocent. All [illegible] the prisoner [illegible] law [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] what we have heard from the witnesses who have [illegible] saw [illegible] Carl Andersen, the murdered man, was by Mr. Riley, in Mr. Hubenthal's store with his brother. They came and borrowed a gun and bought ammunition. They went out and said they were going hunting. That was

THE LAST SEEN OF CARL ANDERSEN.

Until his dead body was found on Swan island. After dark that night Alfred Andersen returned with the guns. Where was the defendant all that day? He ought to have been able to show in court where he was, but no testimony is presented to show what he had been doing all day. He was asked where was his brother. He was hurried and confused like a guilty man, and hastily replied that he had gone to Chicago, and then went out. Go down to Swan Island, and there was seen, according to the testimony, a man with two guns. One, in his hurry, he drops into the yellow mud, and one of the guns returned was found yellow mud. What had a man alone on that island to do with two guns? Where was his companion? Mr. Mulkey then reviewed the testimony as to the identification of the body by the ring on his finger, the hat, the clothing and face of the dead. There is every indication that

A MURDER WAS COMMITTED.

The man was found dead in a secluded place with a bullet hole in the back of his head. What is the conclusion when a man is found dead and robbed under such circumstances. The defendant had no money, but he knew that his brother had plenty of money. The idea appeared to haunt him all the time from the time he wrote to him at Chicago until he was killed on Swan island, I have no money; my brother has plenty of money; he was haunted with this idea and as a result the body is found murdered and robbed; his money is all gone, his trunk is stolen away almost without the knowledge of the landlady, where Carl had left it. It is the question for you, gentlemen of the jury, to determine from what this defendant said and from what he did. We cannot go into

THAT MAN'S MIND

To know what he did that day, so we can only judge from his acts.

The conduct of Alfred Andersen was then carefully reviewed by counsel, step by step, according to the testimony, and all his words and acts severely commented upon. All the attendant circumstances were also reviewed.

The property of this man who was slain and robbed was found in the possession of the defendant. He not only took this man's property and money, but he stole his girl, and goes off on an excursion to the sound. That was what he told one of the witnesses, that he was "on a bit of an excursion." Every step this man takes after the murder of his brother at the head of Swan island he tells falsehoods. He said his brother went back to Chicago, when he was lying

COLD IN DEATH.

He went away as Alfred Andersen, a saloon keeper of Chicago. The property of Carl Andersen, found in the possession of Alfred, was carefully described, and other circumstances were detailed to show reasons to believe the prisoner guilty. Can all these circumstances be explained on the theory of his innocence? All these circumstances point directly to the guilt of this defendant. This man stands here silent and dumb before the law. He gives no satisfactory account of his conduct.

Mr. Mulkey commenced his argument at 9:20 and closed at 10:55, having talked an hour and thirty-five minutes.

PLEA FOR THE PRISONER

Mr. Wm. M. Gregory then followed in an earnest argument for the defendant, Alfred Andersen. He said that we all have a horror of the crime of murder. It is not a mere form when the law says that a man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. It is to guard against the natural horror we have of criminals. It says that a jury shall not sit here to try a criminal, but to try a man. You are not to say that it is necessary to convict a man to satisfy the demands of the community. In regard to circumstantial evidence, we must avoid the natural tendency of man to force circumstances to fit, whether they will or not. The prosecution throws aside all circumstances that do not fit

THEIR THEORY.

That this man committed this murder. If the witnesses are to be believed then the murder was committed on the 9th of October, and yet Carl Andersen is shown to be alive on the 10th of October. Mr. Gregory then made a review of the testimony. He took up the testimony of "this positive doctor," I. E. Cohn. He positively identified a hat which he casually seen on the head of a man, after it has been lying three weeks exposed to the weather. He is positive as to the exact distance the gun was held from the head. And yet this positive doctor finds that he made a mistake as to the date when he had last seen Carl Andersen, and amends his testimony to say that it was not the 11th of October. Then he positively identified

THE BODY OF CARL ANDERSEN,

When Coroner Cooke said his face was as black as a hat and that it was impossible to identify the man except by his clothing. Geo. T. Reid's reputation in this matter does not come out the best. Mr. Mr. Bein's testimony was then reviewed at length to show that it was not truthful and accurate. It was evident that he had a feeling against Alfred Andersen, and his testimony must be taken with a degree of allowance for this feeling. Mr. Gregory then gave his theory of the property found in Alfred's possession. He gives a good reason for having the watch and pistol. That man might have been killed by pure accident. Why was nothing of value found on that body? Might it not have been that other parties went to that island and rifled that dead body? According to the testimony the body laid there some twenty days.

THE POCKET BOOK

Shown here as that belonging to Carl Andersen does not look like a pocketbook which had contained, as the testimony shows, an inch and a half thickness of greenbacks. The speaker was convinced that this pocketbook was one purchased by Alfred Andersen at New Tacoma. It has been assumed all through this trial, but not proven, that Carl Andersen had a considerable amount of money. The speaker examined this point with care in the light of all the testimony. The amount said to be in the hands of Alfred Andersen after he left this city has not been shown. The largest amount said to have been seen was by the statement of an acknowledged gambler. Every one of the facts in the chain of circumstances must be proved to a moral certainty. It will not do to assume anything. The counsel then gave at considerable length the law and the rulings as to circumstantial evidence.

At this point the court took a recess of one hour from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Upon reassembling Mr. Gregory continued his argument before the jury. Touching upon Adolphus Stewart's testimony he characterized it as an exaggeration. The witnesses who came from Tacoma were not worthy of belief. They came here on free passes and cared nothing about swearing the prisoner's life away.

Closing his argument Mr. Gregory said: None but his Maker is given to look into the secret purposes of Alfred Andersen's heart. The ruling of the court unfortunately prevented the introduction of testimony showing the dangers of hunting in company. There is no evidence of the killing being done for the purpose of robbery. There is no evidence of malice on the part of the prisoner. There was no attempt at concealment on his journey to the Sound. This is evidence of innocence instead of guilt. Can you leave this room with a calm conscience after convicting this man on the circumstantial evidence in this case? It is better that ten guilty men escape than one innocent man should perish. That the ends of society may be subserved it is not necessary to put a fellow human being to death. His own conscience will be sufficient punishment.

MR. CHAPMAN'S ARGUMENT.

The closing argument for the defense was made by J. G. Chapman and was a brilliant effort in behalf of the life of his client. The theory he advanced was that Carl Andersen was killed by his brother Alfred through an accident while hunting together. He graphically portrayed how easily this thing might have occurred and showed the law that the burden of proof lay with the prosecution to establish the fact that death was not the result of an accident. The inferences drawn from the circumstantial evidence must be thoroughly reconciled with the theory of murder beyond the shadow of a doubt or the prisoner could not be convicted. If there was any doubt or any theory that would account for the killing other than that of murder, the doubt must be given to the prisoner.

Upon this point counsel dwelt long and earnestly. He also made a point that the robbery from the person had been shown, and this was necessary to establish the purpose of murder. The testimony, too, showed that Alfred did not propose that a crime, because it was not he, but his brother, that always proposed the hunting excursions, and had proposed the last and fatal one, according to the witnesses of the prosecution.

ARGUMENT CLOSED.

District Attorney Caples took the floor to address the jury a few minutes after 4 o'clock. He spoke [illegible] brief report of his lengthy argument would be [illegible], exhaustive as it was in eloquence, logic and law. Starting with the assumption that the prisoner was guilty, he went over every [illegible] evidence [illegible] and [illegible] circumstances he was weaving about the [illegible] with the [illegible].

[illegible]

Notes of the Trial.

In what light will the jury see the case?

[illegible] with people [illegible]

[illegible] were present, it being [illegible]

Circumstantial evidence is not always to be relied upon, as legal history proves.

[illegible] under obligations to Clerk Marshall and [illegible] for many favors received.

District Attorney Caples hurled anathemas at the [illegible] in the face, but the latter never moved a muscle.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Queen of the Pacific arrived at [illegible] o'clock last night.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sails at daylight to-morning with the following passengers:

Miss Ward
Miss Murtelle
I B Bennett
J S Burt[illegible]
Miss Barnes
Miss Stanley
Miss Waugh
Miss May
Miss Deaves
Mrs Sewell
J T Brule
T Vercer
Mrs Dr J E Joseph
W Norris
Chas Oliver
J Tudor, wf & ch
J Rosenthal
J Thompson
D T Murphy
J W Doheny

S Schwallacher & wf
E Grover, Sr
E Grover, Jr
J Shattuck
J Everham
Geo H Band
Miss Nexleon
Miss McGruner
R Kendall & wf
Jay Rial
M Green
F S Gray
Geo Kendell
Capt Diamond
J Kling
Geo A Wright
A P Hanlon, wf & ch
G Sterchy
W L Stett
P Hatzart & wf

and 30 steerage.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

The concert for the open temperance meeting, at the Y. M. C. A. hall, postponed from last Saturday night, will positively take place to-night, as the celebrated Arion Quartette of Vancouver, have arranged to come overland. The admission is only 25 cents. Following is the programme:

Quartette	Arion Quartette
Trio violin and piano, Misses Comstock and Bybee and Mr. Pringle.	
Solo, select	I. N. Donaldson
Renita Inn	Miss Liberty
Quartette	Arions
Duet	Miss Maud Hobson and I. N. Donaldson
Solo, select	J. R. Morrison
Trio, violins and piano, Misses Comstock and Bybee and Mr. Pringle.	
Solo German song	Mr. Ehrich
Duet	I. N. Donaldson and J. R. Morrison
Quartette	Arions

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

Rowan vs Rowan; Monday to reply.

Hughes vs O. N. Co. (limited); order amending return of sheriff; judgment by default.

Behenna vs Behenna; default and referred.

Nickum vs Nickum; default and referred.

COUNTY COURT—STEARNS, J.

COMMISSIONERS.

Application of Sellwood Real Estate company for ferry license; ordered that license issue; rates same as at Stark street ferry; annual license $15.

Resignation of G. M. Long accepted, and John Simmons appointed supervisor of road district No. 4.

W. W. Baker appointed inspector of sheep for Multnomah county.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

A. Salmon, 165 First street, has something to say this morning in regard to bargains in choice goods for which his house is noted.

Fred. Gebhardt has ordered some of those fine swedes from S. L. Stone's for the Jersey Lily. She can't get along without Stone's sweets. Corner Ash and First.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

Portland Lone Fir Cemetery Co. to J. B. Giltner, lot 90, blk 9, Lone Fir Cemetery, April 13, 1881—$30.

The works of the harbor of Genoa are going on speedily. The duchess of Galliera has already paid all the 20,000,000 lire bequeathed by her late husband, and the government will spend next year 3,000,000 more, and 16,000,000 from 1884 to 1891.

Florence Nightingale's sister, Lady Verney, gives a very gloomy picture of peasant proprietorship in Auvergne in the Contemporary. A bit fifty by thirty feet is quite an estate, to such an extent is the parcelling-out carried.

The noise made by a serenading party at the house of C. Wesley Clark, Greenville, N. Y., frightened a horse, and while plunging in the stable he burst a blood vessel and dropped dead.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR

May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, they are the best.

The closing out sale of Dry Goods, Millinery and Cloaks at Lewis & Strauss' still continues.

All unredeemed gold and silver watches sold for the loan and interest at Uncle Myers', 161 First street.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Eastern oysters every steamer at Keith's.

The best sewing machine is the "New No. 8."

Barbey, the irrepressible repairer of sewing machines, does his work faithfully.

Broken candy, 20c; mixed, 25c; fancy mixed, 40c; French do, 50c. P. O. Candy store.

The Wheeler & Wilson "New No. 8" is the lightest running lockstitch sewing machine manufactured.

Fresh, home-made chewing creams, peanuts, molasses, cocoanut, butter taffies, at Post office candy store.

For the very best photographs, go to Geo. W. Dryden, corner First and Taylor. Greatest photograph parlors in the state.

An elegant five-ounce eighteen carat gold Howard stem winder, real value $220, can be had for $125, at Uncle Myers', 161 First street.

The Old "Reliable" Singer is the strongest, simplest and most durable sewing machine ever yet constructed. Branch office 92 Morrison street.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,

No. 45, Washington St. leads all. Oysters every style.

TO THE MUSIC TRADE.

Direct importations from Europe enables Simon Harris to undersell any music house in the State. Direct agent for McDonald's Organettes.

FULL SET OF TEETH FOR $10.

Best set, $15. Teeth filled at low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. Gas administered. Drs. Brown Bros., Room 7, Union Block, Stark street entrance. Both graduates.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 30 Stark street.

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE

Affords instant relief and certain cure. As effective in cases of 20 years' standing as in one day colds. [illegible] the package [illegible]

"SELL IT."

This is the Universal Sentiment Regarding the Central School Block.

Nearly Every Taxpayer Favors Mr. Prescott's Proposition.

No One will Oppose the First-Class Hotel Promised.

[illegible] the proposition to the Northern Pacific Terminal company to buy the Central School block [illegible] first-class hotel [illegible]

[illegible]

Judge Deady—I say, sell it. [illegible]

Captain [illegible] Ainsworth [illegible]

[illegible]

Charles E. Sitton—I am in favor of it, [illegible]

C. A. Dolph—That is a better price than I would [illegible]

L. P. W[illegible]—I think that if they can get $[illegible] for it [illegible] a hotel.

W. H. H[illegible]man—So far as the interests of the district are concerned, I think it would be a good thing. Would be willing to pay $[illegible] to have the hotel located in the Pavilion block.

J. E. Kellogg—I think it would be to the best interests of the district to sell at the price offered. Parties at the south end would subscribe $10,000 to have the hotel out in that direction.

W. Scoggins—I think it is as much as the block is worth.

Charles Hodge—Sell it by all means. That is my view as a taxpayer. As school directors our action should be governed solely by the votes of the district.

J. Loewenberg—Seventy-five thousand dollars is a big price and the district ought to sell the block. I would sell for $75,000 without hesitation, and for the purpose proposed ever for $50,000. We need a hotel. Visitors are coming here every day that we cannot accommodate.

W. Jackson—Am in favor of the sale, because the city needs a first-class hotel.

F. R. Mellis—Sell it, by all means. I hear many complaints about the poor hotel accommodations of Portland.

Kenneth Macleay—Am in favor of it.

C. A. Plummer—Sell it.

T. Dittenhoefer—Think $75,000 is a good price, and am in favor of it.

A. G. Klosterman—Nothing but benefit can come from the enterprise, and am decidedly in favor of the sale.

Henry Everding—Sell it.

S. Rosenfeld—Of course, sell it.

John Klosterman—The proposed hotel will benefit the whole city, and there can be no good ground for opposing the sale.

L. White—We need a hotel, and the only chance to get it seems to be by eastern capitalists taking hold. I am willing that they shall have the block at the price offered.

B. Goldsmith—Sell the block, by all means, and let's have a good hotel.

S. Julius Mayer—Am in favor of selling it.

A. Roberts—I believe it is all right.

E. Corbett—I have no objections to selling it.

H. Hewett—I think it would be a very desirable thing to sell at the price offered. The building is not a good one, and it is seldom the chance is offered to exchange old goods for new.

D. Steel—Am in favor of selling. Have heard quite a number say they thought best to sell it.

L. Chittenden—Am in favor of selling it.

H. Mounastes—I say sell it. We need a good hotel here.

C. P. Hogue—I think they had better sell it.

Van B. DeLashmutt—I am in favor of selling it.

W. S. Ladd—Am in favor of selling it. If I had a block up there I'd sell it by all means.

Geo. L. Story—I can't see what is to be gained by it. Am not in favor of the district speculating in real estate. The building is good and the location good.

C. A. Malarkey—I think it a good price. The building is not a good one. Can get a good block further back and have money enough to build a good house.

P. Wasserman—Don't care either way about it.

L. Fleischner—Sell it at any price and get a good hotel.

B. Jacobs—Would like to see a first class hotel, and $75,000 is a good price for the block. I will vote to sell it.

M. S. Burrell—If they have secured the Reed block, I am in favor of selling.

Fred Bickel—I am not in favor of it.

Judge Kelly—Think they had better sell it at the price offered.

R. L. Durham—Sell it.

J. K. Gill—I think it would be wise to sell it.

R. B. Knapp—If the district can get $75,000 for the block, they had better let it go.

W. S. Sibson—Think it would be good sale, and am in favor of selling it. In five or six years the school will have to move back anyway.

Geo. T. Myers—Am in favor of selling it.

H. A. Ackerman—The block ought to be sold. People cannot look very far ahead who oppose the sale.

Geo. V. James—Certainly, sell it.

D. W. Burnside—Am opposed to the sale. We need a good hotel, but not at the sacrifice of central school block. There are many eligible sites at much less price.

Geo. D. White, manager of Murphy, Grant & Co's—I think the block ought to be sold. A first class hotel will greatly benefit the city and the enterprise should be encouraged, especially as it costs nothing to the tax-payer.

Geo. L. Hibbard—We want a hotel and ought to have it if the city has to give a block.

Many persons questioned declined to express any opinion, preferring to say what they thought at the meeting. Some decline on the ground that they might be thought to have a personal interest in the matter. A number expressed their dissatisfaction with the old building. One man said he would be willing to pay extra tuition if he could send his boy to another school, as he was obliged to stay at home half the time from sickness on account of bad ventilation, and he had heard of many who had the same experience.

The "White House" is selling at actual cost, as their stock must be sold.

INCREASE OF PENSION.

Thousands entitled under new laws which are more liberal. Also pensions procured for disabled soldiers, widows, etc. Address with stamps, Stoddart & Co., 413 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It is Brains that Masters the World, but it is Billion that Wins the Big Battles.

We believe in advertising as a channel by which to convey to the public the CHARACTER OF THE COMMODITIES WHICH WE HAVE FOR SALE, but to prostitute the columns of a newspaper by sensational advertising, without the semblance of truth, is a thing to be deprecated. We call all to witness that such has not been our mode of advertising. WE HAVE BEEN TRUTHFUL IN OUR REPRESENTATIONS. We have never misled you or dressed our advertisements in tinsel. We have given plain truths, and these facts we are anxious to impress upon the public, because their correctness is susceptible of ready demonstration.

Facts and Figures:

Our house is the receiver of three large purchases within as many weeks, and it is verily crammed with goods. It is a startling fact, but none the less true, that we are actually living upon others' losses. Come and convince yourselves, and although we are no mendicants pleading for your patronage (inasmuch as your interests are identical with ours), yet we are in terrible earnest to sell.

There are many lines throughout the house that have been bought at a big discount, and we advise you to see these immediately. (Seeing in these particular instances means buying.)

We advise you to be in as great earnest to buy as we are to sell, and you will REAP A RICH HARVEST.

We are speaking in all faith when we say that it is a thousand to one that such an opportunity will not present itself again.

L. SELLING & CO.,

(Successors to P. Selling,)

Corner First and Yamhill Sts., Portland, Or.

Sale of S. Bine's Stock.

Mr. S. BINE retiring from retail business in San Francisco, with whom we are connected, has consigned to us part of his large stock, with the privilege to dispose of it to suit ourself. Next Monday we will commence to show a large selection of

EMBROIDERIES, TORCHON LACES AND LACES OF ALL KINDS AND MAKES, OTTOMAN SILK, OTTOMAN VELVETS AND RIBBONS. A FINE LOT OF TIDIES IN ANTIQUE, APPLIQUE AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS AND BED-SPREADS, THE LATEST STYLES.

These goods were imported for next spring trade, and are all of the BEST make and LATE patterns. Every article being marked in San Francisco, to save us the work of re-marking we allow a liberal per centage. Our stock being staple and always good, besides being sold cheaper than anywhere else, we need not sacrifice it.

Mr. S. BINE paying all the expenses of this sale, we send packages free to any part of Oregon and Washington Territory.

A. SALMON,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. BINE)

165 First Street, Portland.

Skates, Skates, Skates!

NEW STOCK, NEW STOCK!

Dayton, Hall & Lamberson,

First, Front and Taylor Sts., Portland, Or.

Write for Illustrated Price List.

GOLDEN RULE BZAAR.

The Greatest Variety

MASKS
MASKS.
MASKS

THE LOWEST PRICES.

VALENTINES
VALENTINES
VALENTINES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Addressed and Delivered Free.

DEALERS,

SEND FOR OUR

Five and Ten Dollar Assortments.

We have just received a New and Beautiful Line of

PLAQUES

Novel in Design.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

103 FIRST STREET.

10 and 12 MORRISON STREET.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

KEEP WARM!

P. E. BRIGHAM

[illegible]

Ladies and Children's All Wool & Merino

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Ladies and Children's

RUBBER AND WOOL LEGGINS,

Ladies and Children's

Woolen Hoods, Mittens, Scarfs and Wristlets,

At Lowest Prices.

103 FIRST ST.

Next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

129 First St., Portland, Or.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER WARE,

CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Nautical Instruments and Ship Chronometers rated by transit observations and corrected.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

I SHALL CHARGE THE FOLLOWING PRICES for repairing Jewelry, etc.:

[illegible]

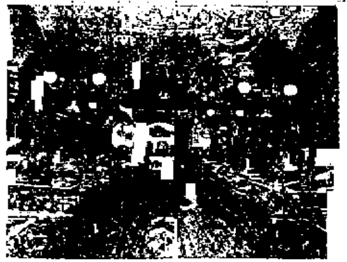
All [illegible]

[illegible]

W. FRIEDLANDER.

[illegible]

[illegible] J. KOHS, [illegible]



Interior view of the leading Jewelry Establishment in the Pacific Northwest.

B. L. STONE.

First and Morrison,

DIRECT IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware, Clocks and Optical Goods. Sole agent for the Diamond and B. L. S. Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Marine and Field Glasses. Diamonds mounted and Solid Gold Jewelry manufactured to order on short notice. Repairing of chronometers, English and Swiss Watches a Specialty.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors,

31 Front St., near Ash.

Portland, Or.

AGENTS FOR

WILMERDING & CO.,

[illegible] New York

OUR OWN SPECIALTIES:

[illegible]

JOHN A. CHILD & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS IN

Fine Chemicals, Perfumery,

TOILET ARTICLES, SPONGES,

Soaps and Druggists' Sundries.

161 Second Street, cor. Morrison,

Portland, Or.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Third and E streets, Portland, Or.

LEWISTON & HIGGINS, Proprietors.

EQUAL TO ANY DOLLAR A DAY HOTEL ON the coast, containing over 100 rooms; fire-escapes and fly frames; white house cleaned on each floor. No Chinese employed. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the hotel free of charge. Give your checks to our porter or our solicitor wearing our badge, or to the clerk of the house.

St. Lawrence Hotel & Restaurant,

Baker City, Or.

New Fireproof Building. Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

Give us a call.

SMITH & HANSEN, Prop'rs.

BROWN'S RESTAURANT,

CENTRAL MARKET,

CHEAPEST and BEST.

Meals from 15c up.

BROWN'S

New Restaurant and Coffee Saloon,

Corner Salmon and Second Streets,

WILL OPEN ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY [illegible]

OREGON HOTEL,

Corner First and D Streets,

Portland, Or.

J. SALTZER & BRO., Prop'rs.

[illegible]

REOPENED.

[illegible]

P. H. HATCH & SONS,

HOUSE MOVING.

Those having work in our line will please consult us before letting contracts.

193 Washington st., bet Sixth and Seventh,

Portland, Or.

Drawn into Battle.

FIRST SHOT FIRED!

WE ARE ACCUSED of misrepresentation by one of our competitors, because we say we CAN carry on a business in Portland with ONE PRICE, HAVE OUR GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and return money for goods which do not prove satisfactory. THEY CALL our advertising sensational and untruthful, because we say we CAN establish a business without adhering to the old rule of 100 per cent. profit, which THEY CONSIDER an impossibility.

THEY SAY OUR ADVERTISEMENTS ARE DRESSED IN TINSEL. We are much obliged for the compliment.

THEY SAY THEY HAVE BEEN TRUTHFUL in their advertising.

WE DO NOT ADVERTISE HAVING PURCHASED goods damaged by smoke. That is what THEY call

"FACTS AND FIGURES."

BRAINS MAY MASTER THE WORLD, BUT NOT THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS. Prices and facilities are what tells.

WE ARE NOT LIVING BY OTHER PEOPLE'S LOSSES. Every customer who buys from us considers themselves benefited.

Do not make a mistake in our store. It is one door from the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

[illegible] SUCCESSORS TO [illegible]

126 FIRST ST.

MAKE NO MISTAKE

Be sure you are in our store when purchasing

[illegible]

No better opportunity can occur than now, as during [illegible]

[illegible]

We offer in good faith our whole stock

AT COST.

Special Attention is asked of intending buyers [illegible]

SILKS, SATINS, PLUSHES,
DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
CORSETS, GLOVES, DOMESTICS,

[illegible]

OLDS & KING,

186 FIRST ST.

FURNITURE

F. S. CHADBOURNE & CO.

The most complete stock of Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery, and [illegible] articles in our line ever exhibited in this city. For [illegible] still in the lead. Sole Agents for the Celebrated VIENNA BENT [illegible] our $75 Walnut Chamber Suit. The Finest ever sold in this city for [illegible]

CORNER FIRST and YAMHILL STS., PORTLAND, [illegible]

DRESSMAKING.

TO ALL REASONABLE CUSTOMERS I will for another year take orders for all Wool and Silk Dresses without a deposit, and guarantee superior goods, finish and design, and less price than on the Coast; and having made an unparalleled success on the lonely corner Third and Alder, I take the above as undisputed evidence. At least fifty thousand dollars Goods on the road from New York and Europe, which I have already advanced the cash, thus enabling me to give special concessions. In stock over 60 all wool reliable Dresses. Will be sold at usual standard price, $15. Having considerable interior trade in Dolmans, I shall probably carry from two to three thousand in stock, which I will guarantee to close out on regular terms, less than wholesale houses on the Coast.

H. B. LITT,

Corner Third and Alder.

P. O. Box 807.

Furniture, Furniture

I. F. POWERS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURER.

The largest and most complete assortment of fine, medium and low-priced Furniture in the city, consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Sets, both of Eastern and [illegible] manufacture. Also a large and well selected stock of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Upholstery, Wall Paper and Bedding.

SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALTY.

Intending purchasers will consult their interests by inspecting my stock before purchasing.

NOS. 185, 188 AND 190 FIRST ST. AND 184 SECOND ST.

Factory on Water St., bet. Montgomery and Harrison.

P. GOLDSMITH, No. 21 Cliff st., New York.
J. LOEWENBERG, Portland.

Goldsmith & Loewenberg

84 and 86 Front St., Cosmopolitan Block, Portland, Or.

MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND RANGES

IMPORTERS OF

METALS,

Plumbers, Gas, Steam Fitters' and Tinners' Supplies.

Galvanized and Painted Barbed Wire.

Queen's and Buffalo Portable Forges.

Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers.

Staple and Fancy Wire Goods.

White Metal, Nickel and Silver-plated, Granite Iron Ware.

NICKEL-PLATING DONE TO ORDER.

Established 1858.

R. SHERLOCK Successor to S. SHERLOCK

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

Saddles, Harness & Saddlery Hardware

Also a Complete Assortment of

HEAVY CALIFORNIA TREES,

For Stockmen's Saddles.

N. E. Cor. Oak and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon

AGENT FOR

Knight's Patent Breaker Stirrup & Hickory Whip Stocks.

Portland Jewelry Factory,

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to orders from the country. Gold and Silver Plating Watches a specialty. All kind of Engraving. Old Gold and Silver Bought.

C. PATER, 75 North First Street.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1883

MASTER AND VALET.

Some [illegible] years ago there stood on the road to St. Germain a magnificent chateau, which had been for centuries in the family of De Gaspignard.

The present marquis, Emile de Gaspignard, had altered [illegible] much of its outward [illegible]. He never saw any one but his valet Antoine Sherbet, [illegible] and because he was superior to the rest of his class, he treated him with a sort of friendly familiarity, which [illegible] circumstances he would [illegible] do.

Antoine Sherbet did not live in the chateau but in a neat little cottage at the end of the garden. He had a very beautiful wife of whom he was intensely jealous and watched her as carefully as keepers guard their animals. She was the daughter of a rich banker. He had been her father's groom, and she fell in love with him, which so enraged her father that he compelled her to choose between them. She chose her lover, and her father banished her from his presence forever.

For a whole year Antoine succeeded in concealing his treasure from the marquis. Mme. Sherbet had her own garden to walk in, and wherever she went beyond it, it was with her husband, who took care never to go in any direction where they could risk meeting the marquis. Every day Antoine always told Clara all that had transpired, all about the marquis, and all about the chateau. It was his descriptions of the grandeur and magnificence of all its arrangements which interested her most.

Antoine had often said that it only needed a mistress to complete it. Mme. Sherbet began to imagine a mistress at the head of the great table queen of her little world, admired and adored by all. Then she began to imagine herself in such a position, and for the first time was guilty of a feeling of repulsion toward her husband.

Poor Antoine was totally unconscious of all this, for there was no outward change in his wife. After the sacrifice she had made in descending to marry him, he never could doubt her love and constancy. Though the marquis had never seen Antoine's wife, some of the servants had, and one day he overheard some of their gossip.

"Where could Antoine have found such a wife?" said one.

"She is so beautiful, so intelligent, so refined," replied the other.

This was enough to rouse the marquis' curiosity, and he determined to see his valet's wife. He made some trifling excuse to call upon Antoine one morning before his usual hour for coming to the chateau. Antoine was completely disconcerted. They were at breakfast when the marquis unceremoniously walked in, and Antoine could not avoid his meeting his wife. But his face was crimsoned with anger and annoyance, especially when he saw the marquis' earnest, inquiring look at his wife.

The marquis was shrewd enough to understand the situation, but betrayed nothing. He was inexpressibly astonished to find such a woman in the wife of his valet. It puzzled him and the mystery interested him. After a few moments' conversation upon the pretended business, the marquis and Antoine quitted the cottage together.

"Antoine, why have you kept your wife chained up like a bird in a cage? And such a wife! Her life must be very dull; it seems cruel. All this time we might have given her some amusement."

"Monsieur," said Antoine very rapidly, "we prefer this life. Allow us the privilege you claim—to live in our own way. You, of all others, should best appreciate our choice."

"Ah, but with me it is different; I am a settled old bachelor, while she is a beautiful young woman with all the yearnings of youth. May I ask, without offense, how you came by such a wife?"

"She did me the honor to choose me," said Antoine with mingled pride and indignation; "and the prejudices of the world weighed as nothing against her great love for me."

The marquis patted him on the shoulder and said:

"The truth is, *mon garçon*, you are jealous. [illegible] jealous."

"Not of whom could I be jealous? Yet if I had cause," he said through his closed teeth, "I would kill my rival, were he the highest in the land!"

By this time they had reached the chateau, and the conversation stopped. But Antoine's peace of mind was gone. He was a little relieved, however, a week later when the marquis began to send him with commissions to Paris, for it gave him the hope that he was getting tired of his solitary life, and would go to Paris, where he would be comparatively lost in its [illegible] and absorbed by its amusement.

Antoine went to Paris on his last commission and returned late in the evening. The marquis was not in the chateau. So, Antoine went home. The bright light which usually greeted his return was not shining from the window. He entered the cottage. All was darkness and silence. He soon made a light, and then saw that everything of Clara's was gone. The [illegible] she had prized so [illegible] in companionship with him but a few days before had been removed. He went back to the chateau, and had presence of mind enough to pretend not to be surprised at anything, and through the servants left in charge of the chateau he [illegible] that the marquis had gone on an extended tour. The next day, with a calm face [illegible], Antoine locked up his deserted [illegible] and left the key at the chateau. So, his [illegible]. The adored wife had left him without a word. Antoine was overwhelmed with grief at first, but when he thought of the [illegible] treachery, or the cruel hypocrisy of [illegible], all the pride and jealousy of his nature were fully aroused. He now saw why he was [illegible] sent to Paris. A sort of frenzy seized him as he thought over it.

"I said I would kill my rival, and I will," he [illegible] fiercely.

From this time his life was devoted to trying to find the Marquis de Gaspignard. He knew he would eventually come back to Paris. So thither Antoine went. He took all sorts of positions in different families in the hope of hearing something of De Gaspignard.

At last he served in a family who knew his foe and invited him to dinner. The long-looked-for evening at length arrived and Antoine was on guard, and De Gaspignard's carriage arrived; he rushed up to the drawing-room door to be sure of announcing them himself. In a few moments he heard them coming. How well he knew their steps. When they were quite close to him he opened the door, and in a bold, firm voice, announced:

"M. le Marquis de Gaspignard et Mme. Sherbet!"

He emphasized the latter name so strongly that every one started in surprise and looked at Antoine—all except Clara. She did not need to look at him, and her proud head fell, in all the bitterness of such a humiliation upon her lover's arm. The host and hostess came to Antoine indignantly and said:

"What do you mean by insulting one of our illustrious guests? How dare you? Are you mad? That is Mme. de Gaspignard."

"It is not. She is my wife and that man's mistress!" said Antoine, vehemently, trembling with excitement.

"Your wife!" sneered some one; "our brilliant queen your wife—you, a servant!"

Antoine swallowed the taunt with silent dignity, and then turning to the company said, in slightly altered voice:

"Ladies and gentlemen, some one has been kind enough to remind me that I am but a servant; but I have a heart, I have self-respect, and I have honor, which are not tied to the [illegible] as other men, be they men as high in earthly glory as the Marquis de Gaspignard, who has proved that he has neither."

De Gaspignard made a movement forward, but Clara held him back.

"M. de Gaspignard is a thief. He stealthily and deliberately stole my wife from me. I know it is the fashion to uphold the rich and noble, but I appeal to the true better feelings of your nature to judge between us. I have right on my side," continued Antoine.

There was a dead silence for a few moments, but all eyes were turned with sympathy upon Antoine.

He then turned to his mistress and said:

"Madame, I most humbly beg your pardon for this scene, but if you see fit to retain me, I will continue to be your devoted and obedient servant for the future, and," he added, grasping his wife's hand, and literally wrenching her from De Gaspignard, "my wife shall be your lady's maid!"

"Never!" said Clara, looking up with flashing eyes, and trying in vain to free herself, but he held her with a grip of iron; "never! I will never sink to you again; I would rather be what I am."

At this moment De Gaspignard brought down his clenched fist with full force upon Antoine's arm.

"How dare you thus treat a lady under my protection? Let go her hand at once, ruffian!"

"Ah, I was coming to you," said Antoine, furiously; "I once told you that if ever I had a rival, I would kill him, and I'll keep my word."

Before any one could move Antoine took from his pocket a little glittering knife, and aimed furiously at the marquis. Fortunately he dodged and so only a slight wound was made. Antoine was immediately arrested, and as he left the crowded room he said:

"There, Monsieur le Marquis, take and keep this lady under your protection. Let her glory in the name for which you yourself have no more respect than the rest of the world will have henceforth."

Surely never was such a scene enacted in a quiet private house before. Of course, the guests all departed as rapidly as possible. The so called Mme. de Gaspignard had fainted when her husband had stabbed the marquis, but later, when search was made for her, she was not to be found. As soon as she recovered her senses she disappeared through the crowd and was [illegible] seen or heard of again. Antoine was released from prison after a brief trial and went to America to spend the rest of [illegible]. M. [illegible] guard, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

Labor And Capital Relations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Before the senate committee on education and labor, Francis B. Fogg [illegible] secretary of the Massachusetts [illegible] of trade and labor [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of New England [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible]. The mill operatives are the worst off and the Massachusetts operatives are in a [illegible] than the rest of New England [illegible] the enforcement of the ten hour law. Since 1875 the average wages received have increased 9 10 per cent, and the cost of living has increased 21 2 10 per cent.

Important Mail Route.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the star route trial, the route from Vermillion to Sioux falls being under consideration, Alex. Miller, sub-contractor, testified: "The mail sometimes consisted of a postal card and sometimes of two or three letters. It might have averaged three letters daily. It was not the labor of hauling that postal card, but the time he had to make, that run his horses down."

Wilson—They were a little bit thin.

Answer—You bet. [Laughter.]

Bliss—Did you get thin?

Answer—Yes, sir; but I never had a better appetite in my life. [Laughter.]

The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Page does not think the Nicaragua canal bill will be reached in the ordinary way at this session. His only hope of the passage of the bill now is to get it through the senate after the tariff bill is passed in that body, and then attach it to an appropriation bill in the house. He says if the senate could pass it he will get it attached to one of the appropriation bills in the house.

Water Receding at Marietta.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The Ohio river is receding two inches an hour at Marietta but the city is in darkness, the gas works being flooded. The water was within two feet of the great flood of 1860. The loss in this city is very great, merchants not having time to save their goods. Mrs. Grover was found drowned in her house last night.

Railroad connection is cut off. The loss in the township to farm property is estimated at $50,000.

Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers Falling.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—The rivers are steadily receding, with 24 feet of water in the Monongahela and about the same in the Allegheny. Some lands are still submerged. The damage by inundation in this vicinity is $100,000. A like amount will cover the loss up the Monongahela valley.

River Rising at Ironton.

At Ironton, Ohio, the river is 25 feet above low water and rising. The lower part of the city is flooded and all factories are stopped.

Rising Three Inches an Hour.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 9.—The river is rising three inches an hour. The water works and nearly all the factories have stopped. A hundred families are driven from their houses. The railroads north and east are under water.

Relief Fund.

FREMONT, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Three thousand dollars was collected for the relief of flood sufferers. It will be several days before dwellings can be occupied.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The track was good and attendance light. In the five-eighths mile race, Lucy Johnson was first, Billy G. second, and Joe McMahon third. Time, 1:04¼.

Mile—Wedding Day first, Lute Fugle second; Uberto third. Time 1:44¼.

Hurdle race, mile—King Dutchman first, Moscow second, Resert third. Time 1:51¼.

Enforced Emigration.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Mayor Palmer presided at a mass meeting of Irish born citizens, who protested against the English policy of enforced emigration, and demanded that the government give work to the people instead.

LIST OF LETTERS.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, February 9, 1883. Persons calling for these letters will please state the date on which they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

Anderson, Mrs Ida
Arlington, Miss Alice
Addy, Miss Minnie

Brown, Miss Ella
Bush, Mrs H D
Browning, Miss Edna
Brandt, Mrs E L
Brainard, Mrs M E
Bentley, Miss Edith L
Baker, Mrs Lucy B

Carwood, Miss May
Carr, Miss Julia G
Cohen, Miss Carrie
Collins, Mrs
Cole, Miss S I
Collins, Mrs C
Crump, Mrs Frederica
Clark, Mrs M A
Cairns, Mrs Ellen

Dolan, Mrs
Dickens, Mrs Catharine

Eier, Mrs
Earl, Miss Emily H

Fletcher, Mrs Lizzie
Farmer, Callie
Ferman, Miss Eva
Farlong, Miss Anna
Fish, Miss Emma J

Fischer, Ida M

Harmon, Mrs S P
Hall, Addie
Hanford, Mrs Clarence

Kurther, Mrs Annie

Lynton, May Alice
Lawrence, Miss Belle
Larson, Miss Charlotte

Mack, Miss Mary
McMillen, Mrs Frances

Reed, Miss Mary E
Randall, Mrs R E
Redman, Mrs Dell
Revsil, Mrs Lucy
Rease, Mrs Thos

Smith, Mrs Rosie B
Swank, Miss Matilda
Shepard, Mrs Sarah
Shent, Mrs I A
Stine, Miss Kate
Stephens, Mrs Rosa

Whittle, Miss Jennie

Young, Mrs Helen

Zomant, Miss Maud

Gents List.

Abrenal Henry
Abbey, Oren
Alden, John W
Aliphin, Thos
Anderson, C A
Arnold, M M C
Atwood, G W

Brown, Fred'k
Berke, John
Bragger, Chas
Bryant, Wm
Brickell, Jas C
Boise, J R
Bennett, A S
Beer, James
Bieler, W D
Barker, Hiram
Bincter, Charle

Cerny, J
Carmichael, S H
Carroll, John
Coutts, James
Connolly, Joe
Connelly, Patrick
Craw, Walter
Chemmins, Lort
Clark, C A
Christiansen, L
Christiansen, H
Cuynoweth, A W
Cunningham, J W
Cass, Warren D
Callender, J K

Drake, Wm H
Duston, W
DeYarmond, Lon
Dompsey, A
Deyo, N D
Davison, John B
Davis, M C
Daley, John

Elliott, T B
Fahs, Nick
Fisher, Henry
Fortica, Jas
Frank, Willie A
Freidlander, Ph

Greenley, H S
Gary, Edward
Graham, Reuben
Grimes, R G
Germar, Harry
Garbier, Richard
Gwin, W E

Hay, Jerry
Hastings, Byron
Haine, Arthur
Heyden, W O
Herrick, Mort
Hovey, Chas R
Hoyt, D G
Hughes, S A
Harvey, A
Henderson, Wm R
Hamilton, W J
Holt, Harry S
Hollenbeck, H B
Howard, Frank
Junkerfenerborn, J O
Jackson, John B

Kosber, S S
Kennedy, Frank
Keyes, Isaac
Kerneda, Jim
Kelsey, Ralph
Kelly, C O

Lubery, —
Lawson, James

Lawton, D F
Langlin, John
Langlin, Peter O
Lousignant, P
Macklin, Tom
Michelson, C M
Mooberry, Wm
Mooney, Thos
Martin, Frank
McCall, Jas
McKnight, W W
McNulty, R U
McMurtry, R H
Mortenston, Charle
Noble, Geo
Newman, Henry
Neagle, Frank
Nelson, Chas
New, Wm
O'Connor, Thos
Peacock, Jas
Pharoh, John
Pratt, W I
Richardson, W A
Ramons, Jas H
Russell, Albert
Rookey, Fread
Rosenbergee, E B
Robinett, Eli
Robertson, A
Swazer, Libas
Scott, Chas W
Sharpstein, A F
Shaner, G
Smith, George
Smith, J G
Tart Francis A
Wise, Randolph
Warner, Henry

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at East Portland, Oregon, Feb. 2, 1883. Persons calling for these letters will please state the date on which they are advertised. Office open on Sunday from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

Ladies' List.

Brown, M E
Baker, Miss Eva
Benedict, Sarah A

Campbell, Florence
Campbell, E L
Campbell, P M
Collins, Laura B
Crelilly, Mrs Eliza

Flynn, T C
Fitzmaurice, Mrs P M

Granes, Alice
Grybne, Sallie
Garrett, Mrs Marion
Gravale, Miss Mary

Hose, Mrs T T
Horner, Mrs Alice

Lewis, Mamie A
Lovejoy, A L

May, Miss Janette E

Ozer, Mrs H A
Olson, Miss Lina

Patterson, Miss Minnie

Renshaw, M J
Ralston, Mrs
Roberts, Cymantha

Stal, Lucie O
Shartle, T C
Shafer, Mrs E
Smith, C E
Smith, Sarah
Spaltnger, Mrs A
Smith, Mrs Emma
Sawer, Elvina
Suddarth, Mrs M A
Stite, —
Stephens, Phoeby

Tracy, Mrs G L

Welks, Anna
Wood, Mrs E L

Gent's List.

Allen, Rev A G
Anderson, Jimie
Bond, Green 2
Burns, Michael 2
Burke, Joe E
Bousby, W
Campbell, H A
Crane, Fred P
Carmon, Thomas
Chamore, M
Campbell, [illegible]
Crawford, G T
Coffman, N
Duke, Henry
[illegible], John
Dunn, Frank
[illegible], James E
[illegible], J [illegible]
[illegible], Jacks
Fitzgerald, J Z
Flynn, James
Gerdin, Will
[illegible], Willis
Green, J W

Hager, Adolph
Harris, R E, 3
Hamilton, F H
Hall, W D
Ingles, Milt [illegible]
Johnson, Sam M
Johnson, W W
Kern & Kelly
Koye, Walter
[illegible], Geo L
Lewis, Wm
[illegible], Joseph
Larsen, John
Moore, Wm
Moore, Otto
Mattson, Jens
Meyer, Julius
McGinnis, [illegible]
Ozer, —
Ogerdat, Albert
Ostertagg, John
Phillips, Jay J
Powell, J C

Poindexter, Frk
Peters, W S 2
Randall, Ole
Rooke, J J
Steele, J M
Strack, Philip
[illegible], Ernest
Sullivan, [illegible]
Slotters, M—
Sulder, John T
Shafer, J
Smith, [illegible]
Smith, A L
Speelman, Ja. [illegible]
[illegible] and Henry
Smith, W
[illegible], John
Thompson, W T
Thomas, John
Wise, Sam J
Warren, [illegible]
Westphare, Miss
Walmers, Walter
Welford, H J
Weyman, Fredk
Wolf, H

Held for postage: Mrs James Thompson, Tualatin, Or; James Shirley, Salem, Or; Mrs Kate Nelson, Springwater, Or; Mrs T Pheney, Brownsville, Or.

M. COGGILL, P M

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mexicans Captured and Hung for Murdering Citizens of Chihuahua.

Prince Napoleon Liberated from Prison in Paris.

Apparent Antipathy of the Inhabitants of Ireland to Emigrating.

[illegible]

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 9.—A telegram from Chihuahua says: Sunday afternoon about 20 [illegible] characters who, after giving trouble, attacked a store belonging to [illegible]. The employes resisted and Manuel [illegible] was killed. Buchanan Hepburn, the principal member of the company, went to [illegible] the [illegible] by addressing the attacking party in conciliatory language, but finding his moderation met with [illegible], he hurried back to his house. [illegible] room he was shot and died instantly. Four hours later a fight ensued between the employes and the ruffians, four men being killed. Assistance summoned from adjoining towns, the authorities and citizens turned out en masse and captured five ruffians, among them Hepburn's murderer. They tried and executed them Monday. Hepburn was wealthy and had invested much money in Chihuahua. Order is restored and the authorities are pursuing the criminals in the mountains.

IRELAND.

Subscription to the Cork Exhibition.

CORK, Feb. 9.—The White Star Steamship Co. has subscribed to the Cork exhibition, and offers to carry 300 tons American exhibits.

Dowling Sentenced to Prison for Life.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—Carl Spencer arrived from London and was escorted from the railway by troops. His car was followed by cars laden with detectives. Dowling, convicted of shooting with intent to murder Policeman Cox, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The evidence against Dowling was merely a repetition of well known facts of the affray. The defense of Dowling was that Policeman Cox was shot by Constable Stratford. Captain Fitz Harris, who is supposed to be the driver employed by the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Burke, is arrested.

First Class Prisoners.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—Davitt, Healey and Quinn will be treated as first class prisoners during their confinement in jail.

Rather Die than Emigrate.

The poor law inspector at Glencoumkill, in answering the demand for employment by the starving people who had assembled at his hotel yesterday, admitted that there was distress in county Donegal, and advocated emigration, when some one in the crowd exclaimed, "We would rather die than emigrate."

Secretary Trevelyan Denies the Increase of Crime.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 9.—Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, in a speech, denied the statement made that the diminution of crime in Ireland is more apparent than real. He referred to the rapidity with which murderous crimes had diminished when it became apparent the murderers would be executed. He denied the government suppressed the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press. The government was ready to work with the Irish members of parliament in advocating legitimate schemes of reform.

ENGLAND.

A Great Lawyer Retired from Practice.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Judah P. Benjamin, who retired from practice at the queen's bench, was advised by doctors of the highest reputation in Paris that the state of his heart rendered a protracted argument in court unsafe for himself.

Death in a Tunnel.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In a shaft in the Severn tunnel works to-day four men were killed outright, and several so seriously mangled that they are expected to die.

New Steamship for the Inman Line.

A steamer building on the Clyde for the Inman line will be named the "City of Chicago."

Wrecked off Harwich.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A steamer was wrecked off Harwich and the crew lost.

FRANCE.

Jerome will be Expelled.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Members of the right and the senate resolved to abstain from discussion of the expulsion bill. The left propose to introduce a counter bill. It is stated that if the bill be summarily rejected the president will expel Prince Jerome and retire the military princes.

A Commune Agitation again at Work.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Felix Pyatt has recommenced the publication of the Communist journal, *Le Vengeur*, in which in 1871 he demanded the overthrow of the Column Vendome, the destruction of Thiers' residence, and the demolition of the expiatory chapel. He now violently attacks the senate.

Jules Ferry Declines to Form a New Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A Paris dispatch says: It is stated that Jules Ferry declined to form a cabinet. President Grevy will summon Brisson for that purpose.

Indictment Quashed.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Prince Napoleon was liberated at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, the tribunal having quashed the indictment against him.

Jerome Liberated.

Prince Napoleon has returned to his residence on Rue de la Coneuse de Auten.

GERMANY.

The Cimbria-Sultan Collision Examination.

HAMBURG, Feb. 9.—At the court inquiry Saturday into the disaster to the steamer Cimbria, the following persons, from the Sultan, were examined: Capt. Cuthill, first and second officers, first engineer, boatswain and two seamen. At the time of the collision one of the sailors was lookout with another and the boatswain at the helm. The officers saved from the Cimbria will be cross-examined. Witnesses from the Cimbria will be examined Tuesday.

HAMBURG, Feb. 9.—Sensational disclosures are expected Tuesday. It is reported that the officers of the Hamburg-American line had news of the disaster at 10 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 12.

Timber Duties.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Prussia's motion in the bundesrath for an increase of duties on timber was opposed. It is thought it will be adopted after being greatly modified.

Harbor Fortification.

The bill providing for fortifying harbors was dropped for this session.

Bismarck's Illness.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Bismarck's pains returned after he had experienced some temporary relief.

CANADA.

Lorne's Opinion of the United States.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—At the opening of parliament the governor general's address from the throne said: "While passing through the United States I was rejoiced to observe many evidences of regard for the empire of which this country forms so large a portion. May this friendship, so fully returned by us, be as enduring as it is natural, and advantageous to the mutual interests of both of the great nations."

Canada Pacific Railroad Bonds.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—It is reported that nearly $9,000,000 of the Canada Pacific stock, out of $10,000,000 offered, was taken up in America, England and Amsterdam.

Dominion Parliament Opened.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The dominion parliament was formally opened by the governor general to-day.

SPAIN.

Affairs in Cuba.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The minister of colonies will grant Cuba electoral taxes similar to those on the peninsula. The press applauds the decision of the ministers in regard to Cuban slaves.

Reorganizing the Navy.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—In the chamber of deputies Vice Admiral Pavai said the government was attending to the reorganization of the navy. Nine men-of-war are now building or repairing.

Free Importation of Raw Materials.

Marios presented a motion providing for the free importation of raw material used in manufactures.

INDIA.

Insurrection in Ali-Rajpoor.

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.—The first regiment of Bombay grenadiers and a mountain battery have been ordered immediately to Ali Rajpoor to suppress the insurrection.

Dead Nawab.

HYDERABAD, Feb. 9.—The nawab Sir Salor Jung died of cholera last night.

ITALY.

The Garibaldian Campaign of 1867.

ROME, Feb. 9.—Deputy Cavalotti, radical, has withdrawn his bill to recognize the Garibaldian campaign of 1867 as a national campaign, the government having engaged to provide for the sufferers by that campaign.

EGYPT.

Accepting Lord Dufferin's Proposals.

CAIRO, Feb. 9.—Council ministers adopted the first thirty-four clauses of the new charter for Egypt, embodying the proposal made by Lord Dufferin.

AUSTRIA.

Sentence Confirmed.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The court of appeals has affirmed the sentence of the managers of the Ring Theater [illegible].

Resumed Operations for a Fortnight

[illegible]

MINING STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible]

Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Western	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]		
North Pacific	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]		
Erie	[illegible]	North Pacific pfd	[illegible]		
Transcontinental	[illegible]	N. Y. Central	[illegible]		
Or. Imp. bonds	[illegible]				

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]

Eastern Freights

[illegible]

Rates range from a basis of $[illegible] per ton for round lots [illegible] for small lots. Tonnage suitable for this trade is still very scarce and is wanted. Both lines have all they require for the [illegible] and have their boats under charter, but the latter are yet to arrive in, and hence are uncertain. The latest charter ship is the [illegible], to load to Van Vleck & Co.'s line.

Overland freights are steadily improving, with a bulk of the shipments going by the southern route. Movements for the past week include [illegible] bbls of [illegible] cases salad dressing, [illegible] boxes soap, 25 cases sauce, 40 cases canned goods, 290 cases baking powder, 5 boxes cheese, 1215 pkgs tobacco, 27 bbls cheese, 400 kegs pickled fish, 1500 pkgs starch, 120 half barrels beer.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The demand for wool has been quite active, with prices 2c and 3c higher. Sales have been the largest for any single week in many years. Transactions comprise 5,400,000 pounds of all kinds and qualities. The demand for fine fleeces has been active with large sales of X Ohio at 40@41c; XX Ohio, 42@43c, XXX Ohio, 45@46c. No good X is now offering under 40c. Michigan X fleeces are in demand and prices are higher, with sales of large lines at 38@41½c, about 500,000 pounds selling at 41½c. No. 1 fleeces are in demand and have been selling at 42@46c, but are now held higher. Combing and delaines selections are in demand and have been sold to some extent at 41@45½c for fine delaines, 46@50c for fine and No. 1 combings. Unwashed fleeces have been in demand, with large sales, at wide range, principally from 24 to 33c for fine and medium grades. Pulled wool has been firm and in demand, with largest sales at 20@48c for common and choice supers. Australia wool is in demand with sales of 400,000 pounds at 45@47c. All other kinds of foreign wool are quiet. The demand runs the largest for fine wools, but medium and extra have also been in request, and stocks of all kinds are small for the season.

Liverpool Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 88,000 centals, including 67,000 American. A leading weekly grain circular says: Wheat continues extremely firm. All positions are again higher, and most markets a shilling dearer, both for English and foreign, with more general business. Cargoes off coast and for arrival are held for an advance. At to-day's market there was a good business in wheat, at a further advance of a penny to two pence. Flour was in active request at previous full rates. Corn sold freely at 1½d. to 2d. over Tuesday's rates.

Vessels on the Way to Portland, Feb. 10, 1883.

DUE FEBRUARY-MARCH.

Sept. 19, Ulloch, Br, 779, Liverpool, Jamison & Co.
Nov. 24, Renfrewshire, Br, 898, Brisbane, J. Laidlaw & Co.
Nov. 26, Garnock, Br, 650, Brisbane, Master.
Registered tonnage, 2333

DUE MARCH-APRIL.

Oct. 2, Reaper, Am, 1469, Philadelphia, C. H. Prescott
Oct. 18, Cheesebrough, Am, 1307, Philadelphia, C. H. Prescott
Oct. 31, Imperial, Am, 1332, New York, C. H. Prescott.
Oct. 31, C. S. Holbert, Am, 1080, New York, Allen & Lewis.
Registered tonnage, 5388.

DUE LATER ON.

Nov. 2, Harry Morse, Am, 1365, New York, Allen & Lewis.
Nov. 9, Indiana, Am, 1488, Philadelphia, C. H. Prescott.
Dec. 2, Ryerale, Br, 884, Liverpool, Meyer, Wilson & Co.
Dec. 6, Lombardia, Br, 718, Liverpool, Meyer, Wilson & Co.
Dec. 13, Western Belle, Am, 1135, New York, Master.
Dec. 30, Titan, Am, 1229, New York, Allen & Lewis.
Registered tonnage, 6779.

RECAPITULATION.

Due February-March 2,333
" March-April 5,388
" Later on 6,779

Total on the way 14,500

VESSELS UP AND LOADING FOR PORTLAND.

Sir Geo. R. Homer, Am, 1400, New York; cleared Jan. 23.
Red Cross, Am, 1301, New York; loading.
Olive S Southard, Am, 1193, Philadelphia; loading.
St. Lucie, Am, 1319, New York, to arrive and load.
Carrie Winslow, Am, 344, New York, loading.
Scottish Tar, Br, 1015, Liverpool, loading.
Compta, Br, 998, Liverpool, to go on berth.
Registered tonnage, 8170.

VESSELS IN PORT AND AT ASTORIA.

Kioto, Am, 673, Allen & Lewis, Mersey, loading.
Borwick Law, Br, 1265, Greenwich, J. Laidlaw & Co., loading.
Selene, Br, 595, Columbia, Balfour, Guthrie & Co. discharging.
[illegible], Am, 1337, McCracken's I. A. Robertson; disengaged.
Jennie Landles, Br, 1356, Columbia, Meyer, Wilson & Co.; loading.
Mary Hogarth, Br, 588, East side, L. A Robertson, discharging.
Henry Villard, Am, 1551, Central O. R. & N. Co.; loading.
Lanarkshire, Br, 794, Central, Laidlaw & Co., loading.
[illegible], Am, 1061, Albina, O. R. & N. Co.; discharging.
[illegible], Am, 1380, Albina, Master; disengaged.
El Capitan, Am, 1493, East Side, O. R. & N. Co., loading.
Listerworth, Br, 583, Albina, Taylor, Young & Co.; disengaged.
Trevelyan, Br, 1042, Columbia, Meyer, Wilson & Co.; loading.
[illegible], Br, 581, Pacific Dock, Sibson, Church & Co.; racing.
Elsinore, Am, 668, Flanders' Allen & Lewis; disengaged.
[illegible], Br, 5[illegible], Astoria, Balfour, G. & Co.; discharging.
Highland Light, Am, 1315, Astoria, F. B. Bosworth, disengaged.
Young America, Am 1439, Allen & Lewis, Astoria, discharging.
Registered tonnage, 13,124.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO [illegible].

Jan. 3, Kate F. Troop, Br, 1096, Newport, Eng., Vancouver Island.
Aug. 8, Rover of the Seas, Br, 117, London, Victoria; due December.
Aug. 12, Mindora, Br, 917, Rio Janeiro, Victoria; due November.
Oct. 18, Invincible, Am, 1460, Hongkong, Victoria; due November.
Nov. 1, Loch, Br, 776, Liverpool, Victoria, due April.
[illegible] S. Thayer, Am, 1098, Hongkong, Victoria, return. [illegible] Hongkong Oct. 23.
[illegible] of Aberdeen, Br, 1050, Newport, Eng., Burrard Inlet; due March.
Royal Tar, Br, 575, Newcastle, N S W, Puget Sound, due January.
Fleetwing, Br, Sydney, Aust, Puget Sound; in port sept. 23.
Nov. 14 Jessie Osborn, Br, 1054, Liverpool, Victoria, due April.
Dec. 19, Princess Royal, Br, 530, London, Victoria; loading.
Nov. 26, King Cecrops, Br, 1502, Newport, England, Vancouver Island.
Nov. 21, King Cecrops, Br, 1430, Newport, England, Vancouver Island.
Nov. 9, John Bunyan, Br, 1101, Shanghai, Victoria.
Nov. 30, Strathmore, Br, 1473, Panama, Victoria.
Nov. 5, Jane Teresa, Am, 1,51, Cardiff, British Columbia.
Vanguard, Br, 6[illegible], Liverpool, Victoria.
Registered tonnage, 17,11[illegible].

Foreign and Domestic Exports of Wheat and Flour from Aug. 1 to Feb. 9, 1883.

	WHEAT.		FLOUR.	
	Centals.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.
August—				
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September—				
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October—				
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November—				
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December—				
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January—				
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February—				
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Foreign Shipments of Wheat and Flour since January 1, 1883.

[illegible] Per Wilna, Am, Queenstown, wheat, [illegible] centals, value [illegible]; flour, 21,252 bbls, value [illegible].

[illegible], Fair Hill, Am, Queenstown, wheat, 45,023 ctls, value $77,000.

[illegible], Br, Liverpool, wheat [illegible] ctls, value $[illegible].

[illegible]

Produce Receipts at Portland.

[illegible]	Value	Eastern	Value	Eastern
Wheat, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millstuffs, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, bxs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.

Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] ctls, including [illegible] ctls aboard ship; flour, 70,000 ¼ sks, including [illegible] ¼ sks aboard; oats, [illegible] ctls; potatoes, 5000 sks; [illegible].

Wheat—The market is strong with a good demand both spot and future delivery. No. 1 white spot, $1 86@1 87½; buyer February, $1 88¼; buyer the season, $1 95.

Flour—California choice and extra city mills jobbing at $5 75@5 [illegible]; Oregon bakers extra, $4 [illegible]; Walla Walla, $4 [illegible]. There is no selling pressure on Oregon or Walla Walla at these quotations.

Barley—The market is firm, prices are against buyers. No. 1 feed sp[illegible], $1 23¾@1 25¾; March, $1 22½@1 24; buyer season, $1 27 @1 28.

Oats—The demand is fair, confined to jobbers. The market is firm, prices unaltered.

[illegible]—large yellow sacked quoted $1 [illegible]@1 70, sales of Nebraska, $1 50@1 51¼ March.

Potatoes—Steady and quiet.

Dried fruit—The demand is fair; sales of Oregon apples choice, quartered in boxes at 5[illegible]c; quoted [illegible] peaches peeled [illegible]; other kinds unchanged.

Green fruit—Apples mixed lots common, 50@65c, choice, 75c@$1, extra choice $1 25.

Grain bags—Calcuttas offering at [illegible], market dull.

Salmon—Columbia river buyers and sellers disagree, quotations nominal at $1 [illegible]@1 30 on river forward delivery.

Eggs—Market is steady; there is no change to note in quotations.

Butter—There is a good shipping demand but the market is well supplied.

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and quiet; shippers anticipate lower rates.

CHARTERED.

For Liverpool—Br sh John Gambles, iron, 1037, 40s.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

Wheat—Lower, $1 06¾, March.
Pork—Steady, $18 10 March.
Lard—Lower, $11 30 March.
Ribs—Unsettled $9 92½@9 30 March.

Beerbohm's English Market Report

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Floating cargoes—Firm.
Cargoes on passage—Firm but not active.
Mark Lane—Firm.
English country markets—Generally dearer.
French—Quiet.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.

Wheat spot market—Turn dearer.
California standard No. 1 including club, per ctl 9s 9d.

Money Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 82 @$4 82¼; do documentary, $4 81@$4 81¼.

Transfers—20.

Bank of England rate of interest, 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 83¾; short, $4 87.

Good commercial from 1 to ¾c lower; documentary, 2 to 1¾c lower.

Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 110.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 103¼; 3½s, 103; 4½s, 113¾; 4s, 119⅜.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Silver bullion, English standard per fine ounce 50⅝@50 7-16.

U. S. Bonds—4½s, 116⅝.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Arrived—Am sh Cassandra, Tacoma, bk Fresno, Port Gamble; bk Vidette, Seattle, schr Big River, Coos Bay, str Columbia, [illegible] A. M.

Sailed—Sir Hylton Castle, Nanaimo; Br sh Lake Superior, Liverpool; Ger sh Roland, Liverpool; Am sh North American, Cork, f. o.; Br bk Carnegie, Cork, f. o.; bk Discovery, Honolulu; bk Selina, Honolulu; schr Emma Claudina, Kahului; schr Jas. A. Garfield, Gray's harbor; sch Geo. C. Perkins, Coos bay.

PORT MADISON, Feb. 8.—Sailed—Bk Coquimbo, for San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Arrived—Br bk President, Columbia river via Queenstown.

Disaster—The Br bk Scottish Bard from San Francisco, Sept. 2, put into Milford Haven, Feb. 8, with loss of all sails, yards and rigging.

Astoria Shipping.

Steamer Queen of the Pacific arrived in at 8:15 A. M. and left up at 11:10 A. M.

Steamer Eureka arrived in at 3:55 P. M., will probably leave up to-morrow.

Weather cloudy, wind northeast.

MISCELLANY.

The Br ship Grato, previously reported as sailing for Portland, was an error. She sailed for Portland, Australia.

Norfolk Vale, from Valparaiso, Dec. 13, will probably go to Pisaqua, instead of coming to this place as reported.

ANSWER THIS.

Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters has not or can not cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

Tide Table for Astoria.

From tables of the United States Coast Survey.

Date.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
1	6 34	7 30	0 18	1 51
2	7 35	9 00	1 16	2 51
3	8 33	10 16	2 19	3 57
4	9 31	11 22	3 21	5 03
5	10 28		4 34	6 05
6	0 18	11 24	5 36	6 54
7	1 04	0 17	6 34	7 31
8	1 49	1 10	7 28	8 07
9	2 17	1 56	8 18	8 41
10	2 47	2 40	9 05	9 15

Various Quacks.

Who—Each with his own Pet Scheme—Cultivate the Field of Human Nature.

There have always been quacks—legal quacks, theological quacks, scientific quacks and medical quacks. Some of them are bland, oily fellows, who argue and smile the world into believing in their favorite bit of humbug. Others are pompous and pretentious parasites. But they make it pay. Men seem to love to be swindled, stipulating only that it shall be neatly done.

The dear public are equally liberal to the electric and magnetic fraud. This fellow is a genius in his line. He will put a magnetic belt around your waist, a magnetic necklace under your chin, or fit you out with an entire suit of magnetic clothing, warranted to serve the purpose of ordinary garments, and at the same time to cure all diseases, from whooping cough to hasty consumption.

Most of these have no more electric or magnetic power about them than resides in woolen blankets or in gloves of sackcloth. [illegible] when applied to any sport to electricity of the [illegible] use as a medicinal agent, and even then its value is grossly overrated. What is the strongest possible presumptive evidence in favor of a particular remedy? Clearly that it should have been prepared by responsible persons of acknowledged skill in the treatment of disease.

Squarely on this foundation stands BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. Endorsed by 5,000 physicians, pharmacists, druggists and chemists. It need no further reference or introduction. It is the one and only true and tried external application. Imitations of all kinds pay the [illegible] and [illegible] of their [illegible] Satan is said to [illegible] holy water.

Look for the word CAPCINE on the plaster for the word [illegible]. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

[illegible]

PILES.

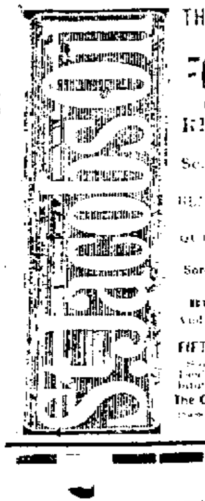
[illegible]

ZAN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE

Nos. 13 and 15 North Front St.



THE GREAT GERMAN

REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia,

Sciatica, Lumbago,

BACKACHE,

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

SORE THROAT,

QUINSY, SWELLINGS,

SPRAINS,

Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,

FROSTBITES,

BURNS, SCALDS,

And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co.

(Successors to A. Vogeler & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TUTT'S

PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

EDUCATIONAL.

PORTLAND

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(Old "NATIONAL," Established 1866.)

128 Front Street, between Washington and Alder.

A. P. ARMSTRONG - - - - PRINCIPAL.
J. A. WESCO, - - - PENMAN and SECRETARY

An institution designed for the practical business education of both sexes.

Students

Admitted on any week-day of the year.

PEN WORK

Of all kinds executed to order at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The College Journal, containing information of the course of study, and rates of ornamental penmanship free.

Established 1866.

J. B. CONGLE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddlery Hardware, etc. 106 and 108 Front St. [illegible] side. Goods [illegible] of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No. 1 oak-tanned leather. Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

GALLICK, WEINREICH & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

California Wines & Brandies a Specialty.

No. 28 Front St., Portland, Or.

CHEAPEST

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,

Table Cutlery, etc.,

J. B. MILLER'S, 129 First Street.

Finest Assortment in Portland.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN,

THE

Most Successful Physician on the Pacific Coast in the Treatment of

ALL CHRONIC & DIFFICULT DISEASES

DR. BRENAN WILL GUARANTEE TO CURE any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease. He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including diseases caused by the

FOLLIES OF YOUTH,

Such as Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, or Loss of Perfect Vitality. Nearly two-thirds of all the chronic diseases spring either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by the majority of the Medical Profession.

I know that persons who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by any form of sexual disease have a delicacy in calling upon the proper physician in time, from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance, and permit these diseases to exist until their constitutions become corrupted, their organization broken down, and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence.

Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances.

Lost manhood perfectly restored. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he can cure without fail.

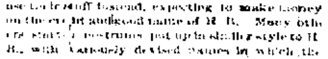
Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally. Enclose postage stamp for list.

Office [illegible] Third [illegible] opposite Masonic Hall. Office Hours—From 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

All letters of correspondence addressed to the address of DR. PAUL M. BRENAN & CO., Portland, Oregon.

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

Are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.



MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT

Pat. Nov. 11, '79, and Nov. 9, '80.

THESE BELTS CURE DISEASES THAT MEDICINE FAILS TO REACH. [illegible]

ELECTRIC BELT CO., [illegible] Portland, Or.

State Treasurer's Twenty-Third Notice.

[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the state treasury to redeem [illegible] warrants [illegible]

[illegible]

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Straw, Bran and All Kinds of Feed.

Alder and Front Streets, Portland.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

SLAB WOOD, $1 50 PER LOAD [illegible] Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

W. B. [illegible] & M. CO.

RIVER STEAMERS.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

THE STEAMER

FLEETWOOD,

[illegible]

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.

[illegible]

TOWING between [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

For Harrisburg, Corvallis, Albany and Salem.

The Str. A. A. McCully, leaves [illegible] foot [illegible] for the above and intermediate points on the Willamette river semi-weekly.

For freight or passage apply at the office foot of Salmon street. [illegible] HATCH, Agt.

FOR COWLITZ RIVER.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, [illegible] City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar [illegible], Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

SHIPPING.

NEW YORK TO PORTLAND, OR.

American bark

Carrie Winslow,

Of Van Vleck & Co's line, will sail from New York

MARCH 1.

For this port, consigned to C. H. PRESCOTT.

LIVERPOOL TO PORTLAND.

British Bark

COMPTA,

Iron, 998 tons register, Highest at Lloyds.

To be placed on the berth at Liverpool immediately, and to be dispatched for Portland direct. For particulars regarding freight, apply to

MEYER, WILSON & CO., Portland Or.,
Or to WILSON, MEYER & CO.,
[illegible] Brunswick st., Liverpool, Eng.

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line

From New York,

For Portland, Oregon, Direct.

The A1 FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP

ST. LUCIE,

[illegible] Master

Will be on the berth and ready for cargo Feb. 1st. Shippers will please send their orders and make their engagements as early as possible, as it will have quick dispatch, sailing about Feb. 20th.

SUTTON & CO., [illegible] South St. New York.
ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents, Portland, Or.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ILWACO STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

Steamer GEN. MILES

Will leave Gray's dock, Astoria,

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR

On or about Monday, Feb. 12, 1883,

And on return will call for Tillamook. Notice of sailing days hereafter. For particulars apply to

J. H. D. GRAY, Agent I. S. N. Co.

MARKETS.

J. S. KELLER,

Corner of Madison and First Sts.

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Butchers and Packers,

And Dealers in All Kinds of

Fresh & Cured Meat, Bacon, Hams & Lard,

Wholesale and Retail.

Stalls 22, 23, 24 and 25 Central Market.

SUPPLYING SHIPS A SPECIALTY.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer,

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

ASK YOUR GROCER

FOR

Capital Mills Flour,

Manufactured at

SALEM, OREGON,

Guaranteed Whiter Flour

AND

Better Quality

Than can be made by any other Flour Mill in Oregon. Ask your grocer to give you a sack on trial and you will never use any other.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, Agent,

89 Front street, Portland.

"SALEM BAKER'S EXTRA,"

AND

"FAMILY" FLOUR,

Manufactured expressly for Family, Bakers and Export Trade.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS BEARING THE well known and celebrated brands of the

SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO., Salem, Or

Do not allow your grocer to palm off an inferior article bearing an imitation of the above brands, but see that you get the genuine Salem Flouring Mills Co's Flour.

Every Sack of which is Guaranteed,

WM. B. SIMSON, Agent,

N. E. Corner Front and Ash Sts. Portland, Or

1857. 1883.

C. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, etc.

SEASONED FINISHING LUMBER

Constantly on Hand.

STAIR BUILDING.

Stairs, Stair Railings,

Balusters, Newel Posts,

Both Plain and Fancy, at Reasonable Rates.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

Orders from the Country will receive Prompt and Careful attention. Send for Circulars.

SALESROOM, COR. THIRD and E.

Factory at Weidler's Mill, Portland, Oregon.

EX CORSICA,

100 cases Downer's Mineral Sperm Oil,

For Steamers and Railroad use, for sale in lots to suit by

KELLY, DUNNE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes and Varnish,

42 Front St., Portland, Or.

Send for new price list.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

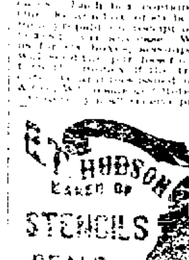
[illegible]

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SON & CO.,

18 Beaver St., New York.

C. B. [illegible]ETY, SEAL ENGRAVER

[illegible] St., bet. First and Second.



RUBBER

HUDSON

STENCILS

SEALS

SEAL ENGRAVER, 21 FIRST

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

OCEAN DIVISION.

[illegible]

RAIL DIVISION.

[illegible], 1882, transfer [illegible] leave [illegible], Portland, at 4:10 P. M. [illegible] with [illegible] at [illegible] P. M. Arrive at [illegible] A. M. Walla Walla [illegible]

Trains run daily except Sunday; connecting [illegible] for points on Northern Pacific Railroad. Through Sleeping Cars from Portland [illegible] points on Northern Pacific Railroad. Pullman Palace cars running between [illegible] Walla Walla and Dayton.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at [illegible] P. M.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ALSO

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 A M	6 A M	6 A M	6 A M	[illegible]
Dayton, Or	7 A M		7 A M	7 A M	
Salem, [illegible]	6 A M	6 A M		6 A M	[illegible]
Corvallis					
Victoria, B. C.	6 A M		6 A M		[illegible]

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.

EAST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COBURG via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

On and after Monday, Sept. 25, 1882.

Trains for Coburg leave Portland at [illegible] A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WEST SIDE.

BET. PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND [illegible] via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 8 A. M. Returning, leave [illegible] for Portland at 7:30 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge [illegible] be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. East and West Side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices—Cor. Front and [illegible]

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.

JOHN [illegible] Superintendent [illegible]

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WESTERN DIVISION.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Leave Kalama at 10:15 A. M. Arrive at [illegible] ma at 3:30 P. M.

Leave New Tacoma at 7 A. M. Arrive at [illegible] 12:15 P. M.

Connections.

At Tacoma with P. C. S. S. Co. [illegible] Francisco, and with sound steamers for [illegible] attle, Olympia and all points on Puget Sound.

At Lakeview with stage for Steilacoom.

At Tenino with the Olympia and Tenino [illegible] Olympia.

At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for [illegible] and all railroad and steamship lines connecting.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.

Leave Wallula Junction at 7 A. M. Arrive at 2:40 P. M., Spokane Falls at 3:33 P. M., [illegible] Oreille at 7:07 P. M.

Returning, leave Pend d'Oreille at [illegible] A. M., at Spokane Falls at 2:22 A. M., Cheney at [illegible] and Wallula Junction at 3:56 P. M.

Connection

At Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co. for [illegible] river, ocean and Sound points.

Sleeping Cars to and from Portland.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Assistant General Manager.

JOHN MUIR, Supt. of [illegible]

OTIS SPRAGUE, Sup't Pacific Division.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER, Sup't Pend d'Oreille [illegible]

Oregon & California R. R. C[illegible]

[illegible]

On and after [illegible] 24, 1882, trains will run as follows:

(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and RIDDLE'S.

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Riddle's	[illegible]
Riddle's	3:30 A. M.	Portland	[illegible]

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	[illegible]
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	[illegible]

Freight Trains

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:15 A. M.	Junction	[illegible]
Junction	6:20 A. M.	Riddle's	[illegible]
Riddle's	6:2 A. M.	Junction	[illegible]
Junction	6:30 A. M.	Portland	[illegible]

The Oregon and California Railroad [illegible] connection with all regular trains on East [illegible]

Westside Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Corvallis	[illegible]
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	[illegible]

Close connections made at Riddle's with the California and Oregon Stage Company.

Tickets for sale to all the principal points [illegible] and the East, at Company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., [illegible]

Storage will be charged on freight [illegible] Company's warehouse over twenty-four hours. Freight will not be received for shipment after [illegible] o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side [illegible]

J. BRANDT, [illegible]

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Frt & Pass'r Ag't.
E. KOEHLER, Vice President and [illegible]

Oregon and California R[illegible]

SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

Proposals [illegible]

THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA [illegible] Company invites proposals up to February [illegible] for delivery along the line of its proposed [illegible] between Cow Creek and Rock Point [illegible] Cross Ties, in lots of not less than 10,000.

Ties to be made of good sound yellow [illegible] ber, hewn or sawed to a uniform [illegible] inches, not less than eight inches [illegible] long, and not less than five inches clear of [illegible]

To be delivered in monthly lots, according to agreement—to be all delivered not later than [illegible] 1st, 1883.

The Company reserves the right to reject all bids. Proposals to be addressed to

CHAS. A. F. MORRIS, Chief [illegible]

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

UNITED CARRIAGE AND BAGGAGE TRANSFER CO.

Incorporated with $100,000

R. B. KNAPP, President. R. R. A[illegible]
G. W. LEIHY, Secy.

This is a consolidation of the Oregon [illegible] Carriage, Acker & Leihy's Carriage and [illegible] Transfer Co.

Will furnish carriages at reasonable rates [illegible] going and [illegible] steamers [illegible] trains; also for [illegible], riding, balls, parties, etc.

CHECKS and [illegible] Baggage at Hotels and offices of the company.

TRANSFERS Trunks, Merchandise and [illegible] parts of the city.

TRANSFER WAGONS Deliver Baggage incoming and outgoing trains and [illegible]

FREIGHT Delivered or shipped promptly, [illegible] of adding or orders are left with or [illegible] made to the company.

CHARGES Advanced on reshipments [illegible] made with dispatch.

Telephone No. 21.

Office, 107 Second St., bet. W[illegible] and Stark.

OREGON TRANSFER [illegible]

GENERAL

Forwarding and Comm[illegible]

FREIGHT FORWARDED & DELIVERED with dispatch.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE [illegible]

Office, No. 31 Stark, bet. First & [illegible]

Mark Care O. T. Co.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

DR. GIBBON'S [illegible] sary, No. 623 [illegible] San Francisco, [illegible] in 1854, for the [illegible] of Sexual and [illegible] as Gleet, [illegible] Stricture, [illegible] in all its forms, [illegible] Weakness, Impotency [illegible] of manhood [illegible] cured. The old [illegible] physician [illegible] should not fail to [illegible]. The Doctor [illegible] the hospitals of [illegible] obtained a great deal of [illegible] able information, [illegible] is competent to [illegible] those in need of [illegible]

Dr. Gibbon will make no charge unless he [illegible] cure. Persons cured at home. Call or write, [illegible] confidential. Send ten [illegible] a package of medicine. Address DR. J. F. [illegible] Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal. (Mention Daily [illegible] Oregonian.)

NERVOUS DEBILITY

A CURE GUARANTEED.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN T[illegible] MENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, [illegible] Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, [illegible] Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary [illegible] caused by over-exertion, [illegible] indulgence, which lead [illegible] misery, decay and death. One box will cure [illegible] cases. Each box contains one month's [illegible] box, or six boxes for five dollars, [illegible] receipt of price. We guarantee [illegible] to cure any case. With each order received [illegible] for six boxes, accompanied with five [illegible] we will send the purchaser our written guarantee [illegible] the money if the treatment does not [illegible] Guarantees issued only by Woodard, Clarke [illegible] wholesale and retail Druggists, Portland [illegible] by mail [illegible] prompt attention.

VOL. 2—N[illegible]

She stood beside the tr[illegible]
A little child of ten y[illegible]
She heard two meetin[illegible]
From North and south t[illegible]
Danger [illegible]

Nearer, still nearer, ru[illegible]
One train approached[illegible]
What could she do? [illegible]
To her—a child—who [illegible]
And voiceless as a ro[illegible]

A feeble cry she raised[illegible]
Across the track, and [illegible]
Her little apron from [illegible]
And waved it swiftly a[illegible]
If only she might be [illegible]

If only on the hissing [illegible]
Or that huge monster [illegible]
The engineer his eye[illegible]
On her, there on the c[illegible]
And heed her signal [illegible]

She stands with about [illegible]
On comes the train [illegible]
The fireman sees—he [illegible]
He sees a little waving [illegible]
And slackening, slow[illegible]

"Hi, little girl! what's [illegible]
"Another train! My [illegible]
It rounds the curve [illegible]
Back, back—for I must [illegible]
The other." and awa[illegible]

So by this little maide[illegible]
Were hundreds save[illegible]
But when with awe [illegible]
They had escaped—an[illegible]
About the child—the[illegible]

For she had vanished [illegible]
None guessed her d[illegible]
Nor by what wondrou[illegible]
While home she ran in[illegible]
Nor knew she had d[illegible]

But in the old time s[illegible]
It was an angel that [illegible]
The hand above her [illegible]
A nimbus glowing aro[illegible]
With supernatural r[illegible]

The small white apron[illegible]
Across the dangerou[illegible]
To warn the rushing [illegible]
Might have been wing[illegible]
Five hundred souls f[illegible]

ANTHONY

He was not wont, as many [illegible]
The noble life of letters [illegible]
Its darker ways and works [illegible]

Nor his the idle tortures of [illegible]
Blind doubts and fears [illegible]
breast,
Riddles that ne'er have [illegible]
guessed.

Not on such themes his fa[illegible]
He looked on life and saw [illegible]
Or bad, according the [illegible]

And his was good. By the [illegible]
He drew men as they are, [illegible]
To rigid virtue, or to lash[illegible]

He drew the life of which [illegible]
Drew it with faithful hand [illegible]
Making a friend, not tyran[illegible]

He writ the homely annals [illegible]
What English men and wo[illegible]
The fireside story of their [illegible]

He sought not fashion's [illegible]
Within his mirror all who [illegible]
The literal likeness of a [illegible]

And thousands did on those [illegible]
Father and son; for pure [illegible]
And both with honest the[illegible]

What though the man were [illegible]
And blunt of speech, no [illegible]
A soul more gentle, generou[illegible]

The world can show no [illegible]
Records of deeper grief [illegible]
Or loftier thoughts from [illegible]

But eyes now bright shall [illegible]
Ere they may hope another [illegible]
In hand more steadfast, [illegible]

[illegible]

She was so young [illegible]
I could not choose but [illegible]
I laid my heart and life [illegible]

And when with [illegible]
She let me kiss her [illegible]
I thought that none [illegible]

Alas, poor hoped [illegible]
From sterner [illegible]
Go thou and fight [illegible]

"Fresh laurels [illegible]
Our land from end to end [illegible]
Come, then, and ask me [illegible]

With weary heart [illegible]
Beneath the summer [illegible]
And vowed to love, [illegible]

Year after year [illegible]
And yet, alas! still [illegible]
Between my heart's [illegible]
me.

At last, with [illegible]
And glad, I [illegible]
Once more within my [illegible]

White-robed, the [illegible]
She came—my bride—[illegible]
I cried: "They [illegible]

The joy-bell rang [illegible]
The birds sang on, as [illegible]
Into a strange, sweet [illegible]

AT [illegible]

Clear, quiet waters, like [illegible]
That in smooth [illegible]
And when the windy [illegible]
It breaks and plashes [illegible]
But there the sunken [illegible]
The seaweeds stir not [illegible]
Calm is below the deep[illegible]

Yet there was once the [illegible]
Or languidly trailed [illegible]
There silken rust was [illegible]
There, on the terraced [illegible]
With gossip friends from [illegible]
And girls went whisper[illegible]
And children at their [illegible]

A roof beneath the sea [illegible]
And fishers cast their [illegible]
The goodly home was [illegible]
A reef beneath the sea [illegible]
But they that were its [illegible]
tide.
Are hidden out of very [illegible]
Lost in the fathomless [illegible]

THE SORROW

A day of fading light up[illegible]
Of sea-birds winging [illegible]
And ever with its moan[illegible]
The sorrow of the wa[illegible]

They leap and dash and [illegible]
White-lipped as with [illegible]
Forever feeling with the[illegible]
For something they b[illegible]

Far out, and swaying [illegible]
A boat or two against [illegible]
Dipping their sides with [illegible]
Of waters dark and gr[illegible]

And further still, where [illegible]
There falls, as if from [illegible]
light
Upon faint hills that, [illegible]
Wait for the coming [illegible]

But still, though all thi[illegible]
No thoughts are win[illegible]
Or dimly stir to answer [illegible]
The sorrow of the sea [illegible]

[illegible]

In days of old she lived a [illegible]
Her humble lowly [illegible]
Men loved the maid for [illegible]
And though their love, [illegible]
Not like the passions of [illegible]
It was a pure and sacre[illegible]
And she was one whom [illegible]
And that abjure the [illegible]
Alas! no love went on [illegible]
And with men's favor [illegible]
Till sneers and cold [illegible]
And she was fain to hid[illegible]
At length, when left by [illegible]
And now her sad and [illegible]

[illegible]

Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1883.

THE BALLET GIRL

With complexion like the rose
And the snows—
Due to powder on her nose,
I suppose—
She twirls upon her toes
In abbreviated clothes
And exhibits spangled hose
To her beaux.

When cruel Time bestows
Adipose,
Fairy parts and all those
She outgrows,
And murmuringly goes
To the very hindmost rows,
To prout and pose
With the "crows."

When life frayed and faded grows,
Like her bows,
She in garret sits and sews
Furbelows,
Till her weary eyelids close
In the peace of death's repose.
Is she reaping what she sows?
Heaven knows!
—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE MODERN WAITER.

Glimpse of Every-Day Life in the Famous Restaurants of San Francisco.

"COMING, SIR, COMING."

A Free Lance Discourseth on the Knights of Soiled Napkin and Greasy Thumb—A Phenomenon of Politeness.

From the Breeder and Sportsman.

The average San Francisco man of business who is not married, and many of the married ones too, find the most convenient way to live is to reside in apartments and eat at a restaurant. Some visit the same restaurant day to day, while others have a large number of favorite houses, which they visit when they happen to fancy the special dish for which each dish is famous. The man who eats habitually at restaurants is in the habit of boasting of his independence. He laughingly says that there is no unalterable dinner or lunch hour to interfere with his business, and talks in a pitying manner of the poor fellows who have to be at home by six P. M., or put up with cold fish and no soup. This a delusion and a snare, a miserable fraud, as hollow a pretence as that of the man who goes off and gets full, and then brags about what a good time he had. The regular restaurant feeder is not a happy man; he is the slave of the hash provider, and a mark for the malignant despotism of the waiters. Man, as a waiter, is a failure. No matter whether black or white, French, American, Irish, German, Pole or Russian, all waiters possess the art of making a customer miserable, though nearly all go about their work in a different manner. The waiter who insists upon giving his customers what they did not order is of so common a type, and has been warned of the evil of his ways so often, that it is not now necessary to speak of him as a distinct type of the annoying waiter.

A common well-known type of waiter is the high-toned supercilious garcon, who under cover of the most effusive politeness can make himself as insulting and offensive as a drunken man in a ball-room. The instant a guest enters he hands a chair and with a lofty wave of his hand and a whisk of his greasy napkin motions to the guest to sit down. When that maneuver is completed he calmly throws the napkin over his left arm, turns his back to the guest and assumes a contemplative mood, gazing steadily at the ceiling. To a cough, "ahem" or a quietly spoken "waiter" he pays no attention and to get his notice he has to pull his arm or yell "w-a-i-t-e-r" in a tone loud enough to call a crowd up to an auction. In answer to an inquiry as to what he has got for dinner he replies that he will get the bill of fare and in ten minutes, more or less, returns with a greasy document only to discover that it was made out the day before. This is his usual course with gentlemen in hurry. If he chances across a quiet easy-going old fellow who wants to spend an hour dining he will pile soup, fish, entrees, joints, vegetables, dessert, cheese and black coffee on the table as rapidly as a smart bricklayer could stand up bricks. His great delight is to detect a guest mispronouncing the name of some dish on the bill of fare. The style in which he remarks "oh, you mean on trays" in reply to a request for "entrays" makes a guest feel that he has committed one of the seven deadly sins. He makes the correction loud enough for every one to hear and all the other waiters assist in crushing the customer by snickering loudly. Ask him for more bread and butter, and he will bring enough to feed a regiment and dump it on the table with the air of an overseer of the poor bestowing municipal charity. The best way to treat a waiter of this kind is to call one of the other waiters for some trifling article and slip a coin in his hand, making sure that the supercilious waiter sees you hand over the fee. He will act like a Christian during the balance of the meal, and one can have a quiet revenge by simply saying thank you as he hands down hat, coat and cane at the end of the meal.

Another kind of waiter nearly as offensive as this one, is the fussy, over-attentive waiter who hovers around one's chair, snatches plates before they are empty and brings a dozen things that are not asked for, and not wanted. He always puts garlic in the salad and apologizes effusively when informed that the customer does not like garlic and winds up the sum of his guilt by bringing Limburger cheese to the man whose stomach is upset by the merest smell of the odorous compound. He means well, but does too much. One hates to reprove him for fear of hurting his feelings and so from day to day the customer goes on accumulating a stock of dyspepsia and ill nature from eating things he did not want and abstaining from the food for which his stomach craves.

Then there is the uncleanly waiter. He always puts his thumb inside the bowl of soup, and brings bread in his hands, which have just been toying with a clove of garlic or a bunch of onions. He occasionally forgets that a napkin is not a pocket handkerchief, and then in absent-minded fashion wipes out a plate, cup or glass with the soiled linen. Having thus effectively removed the customer's appetite, he brings on the dinner, but not before he has flavored the shrimp salad with soup and and the meats with a dash of apple or cranberry sauce intended for the game. Occasionally he has been known to breathe on a glass before wiping it, and he frequently polishes a plate with his gravy-bespattered coat sleeve.

The loud-voiced waiter, the deaf waiter, the waiter with a powerful breath and who always bends low to catch an order, the waiter whose nose is constantly receiving attention from his fingers, the soup-spilling waiter, the waiter who drops sugar on the meat, and the saucy waiter who wants to know if you want the meat before it is cooked, are all common types of the fiends who make the lives of restaurant customers miserable.

There is one really good waiter in San Francisco. He works in a small restaurant in a rather out-of-the-way part of town, but is so great an attraction that the place is always crowded. Men fight for a seat at one of the tables he attends to and will wait half an hour to secure his services. The salary he commands is enormous and is better off than the porter of a sleeping car. His splendid example has done much to soften the natures of his fellow waiters, and if he would only establish a training school for waiters he would confer an unequaled boon on the restaurant-frequenting people of San Francisco. To mention his name would be sure to spoil him, so the public will have to hunt him up for themselves. He will probably die before he has attained the zenith of his usefulness, for such phenomena are seldom long-lived.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

How the Ohio Folks are Resurrecting a Prehistoric Race.

Popular Science Monthly for February.

About ten miles from Cincinnati, along the little Miami river, is a locality which has long been known to the country people as the "Pottery Field." The ground was strewed with fragments of pottery, bones, arrow-points and other remains of like character, and the place was generally considered to be the site of an ancient workshop. The primitive forest still occupies the locality, and is made up of oak, beech, elm, walnut, etc. All around are found numerous mounds, or tumuli, most of them small. A few of these were opened by Mr. Florian Giauque in 1876, and some interesting things found. But in 1878, Dr. Charles Metz and other gentlemen interested in archæology commenced a systematic exploration of the country thereabout, and so much has been found that we are enabled to form some idea of the habits and [illegible] a connected idea of the life of the people who once lived in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati.

During the four years that the excavations have been carried on, between six hundred and fifty and seven hundred skeletons have been brought to light. Many of them are in a advanced state of decay, and crumble to pieces on the slightest touch, while others, again, are in a good state of preservation. It can, therefore, hardly be inferred that, because some of the skeletons are much decayed, they are necessarily very old, for, though we have well preserved remains of bones from Babylon, Nineveh and Egypt, which are certainly twenty-five hundred or three thousand years old, still the cases are exceptional in which they are found in good condition after the lapse of many years. Different kinds of soil and difference in climate have much to do with the matter, for, in a dry and equable climate, bones may resist for a long time the influences which would cause their decay, while in a moist climate, and with sudden and extreme changes in temperature, such as we have here, any bone, unless buried in peat, or subject constantly to heavy pressure, so as to become partially fossilized, is liable to soon decay.

A DISGUSTING WAGER.

A New York Glutton Wagers he will Eat Sixty Quail in Thirty Days.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

Writing of dinners reminds me that W. S. Walcott, who is now enjoying two quails on toast every day at Gallo Case's restaurant, may be looked upon as a very fortunate gentleman. Mr. Walcott made a bet with Mr. Case that he could devour two quails within a given hour each day for thirty consecutive days. If Mr. Walcott eats his quails he gets $350 in money and the quails; if he fails, he pays for the quails he has eaten and $350 besides. He has been at the quails for nearly two weeks now and shows no signs of weakening. Every day at half-past four o'clock he enters Mr. Case's restaurant, a favorite sporting resort beyond the Park, and sits down to his meal. A negro waiter serves up the quails, with whatever additions in the shape of bread and butter, onions, beefsteak, etc., that may tickle Mr. Walcott's appetite. While he eats a crowd of spectators look on with watering mouths, as the bones are picked clean. It seems that Mr. Case puts his confidence in Numbers, xi. 31-34, wherein it is set forth that the children of Israel once tried to devour quail and were smitten by a plague. Moreover, there is an impression abroad that a diet of quail satiates so thoroughly in the course of a few days that the stomach revolts at the mention of quail, so to speak; "*toujours perdrix*," it seems, holds good as to quail, and the unfortunate ends by finding his quails as hard to eat as Midas found his gold. There is so little to eat in a quail, and that little is, as a rule, so delicious, that many persons are incredulous as to the difficulty of accomplishing what Walcott has attempted. I had the curiosity to ask an expert in gastronomic matters what were the results of a continuous diet of quail.

"Bless my soul," said he, "the tortures of the damned are nothing to what I have seen men suffer who have tried matches of this sort. A man needs to have the stomach of a horse. This man Walcott ate a quail a day for thirty days at a Sixth-avenue oyster house in 1878, and that was considered something wonderful by connoisseurs. What is the effect of quail for thirty days? On Walcott it did not seem to have any effect whatever, but he is the first man I ever heard of who could stand it so long. In the half dozen such matches that I have seen in which the quails got the best of the man, the man usually starts off bravely and adds to the quail other dainties for the first few days—bits of roast beef, steak or other trifles. By the end of the first week he gives up the trifles and sticks strictly to business. After the match was over, quail-eaters have confessed to me that by the middle of the second week they approached the quail in the same spirit that a man who has dined too heartily would receive an invitation to begin dinner all over again. By the end of the second week, salt pork after a Delmonico feast would be more welcome than the most delicious quail. During the last four or five days of the match, the quail has to be crowded down like so much noxious medicine, and men have told me that castor oil would be a welcome change. I have never yet heard of a man who succeeded in eating quail with relish for a whole month. It is always a hard task during the last week, and no matter how many miles a man may walk in order to get up an appetite, it disappears at the thought of quail. You men who have to give up, fail because, though they may crowd the quail down the throat by physical strength, it will not stay there."

A BROKEN FENCE.

A Strange Romance of a Pennsylvania Colliery

Pottsville Cor. Philadelphia Press.

"Some thirty years ago I worked at the South Wales mine. Nothing but coal was hoisted from the shaft during the day. At night a gang of men was sent inside to clean up the timbers and debris scattered through the gangway during the day and impeding the work. The mouth of the shaft was fenced in, the fence raising and lowering with the cage. In respect of the fence being always properly closed the mine's rules were always very strict, a public pathway leading near the mouth of the shaft, and people otherwise being in danger of falling into it. One night while Davy Beven, the inside boss, was eating his lunch near the foot of the shaft, he was startled by a heavy, dull thud, a groan, and on looking up he saw an object, partly white, on the top of the cage. Unholy visions flashed through his mind, and though a brave man usually, the scampering of the rats increased his terror, and it was some minutes before he could compose himself, and nearly an hour elapsed before his quaking heart permitted him to make a closer investigation. He found then the dead body of a man. The corpse was evidently that of a well-to-do person who had met his death by walking into the shaft in the darkness of the night. The men were summoned from all parts of the mine, but none recognized the dead man's features. The mystery surrounding him deepened when at daylight the remains were taken to the surface and viewed in vain by the gathering crowd for some familiar lineament. At last there passed through the throng a blanch-faced young woman, the daughter of a miner employed at a colliery not far away, in the other valley. One glance at the corpse and she swooned away. For days she was a raving maniac, and the story then came out. The strange unfortunate was the son of a land owner and her husband. Their marriage had been kept secret and they had quarreled some weeks before. He was on his way back to ask forgiveness and to claim his bride and take her to the home intended for her. He was attracted by the light in the engine room. The fence was out of repair, and the engineer whose duty it was to see to it had put off repairing it until the next day. The young woman, so cruelly bereft of the man she so madly loved, lived but a short time."

Australian Society.

It was noted in Australia, in her convict days, that the ticket-of-leaves who went into trade were much more punctiliously honest than the average tradesman. They felt that they were the objects of jealous notice, and that neighbors were waiting to catch them tripping, and exclaim, "Didn't I tell you so?" Looking at the heavy percentage of those men who became exemplary citizens and fathers of worthy families, it is a matter for profound regret that the system had to be abandoned. The convict in England to-day is, as I see, continually driven back against his better self into crime, and breeds a criminal family. Australia to-day has thousands of citizens wealthy, honored, and highly educated, who but for their fathers having been sent to the antipodes would be thieves and outcasts.

In the east cringing travelers tamely submit to all sorts of incivilities and indignities, considering themselves lucky to reach home alive, but in the exuberant west it is different. According to a Montana paper a stage driver in the Black Hills lately undertook to horsewhip his passengers into leaving the stage and pushing it up hill. Instead of obeying, the passengers emptied their revolvers into the driver, held an inquest, found that he died of pneumonia, and then drove on.

In the "Chester Mysteries," first performed in 1268, the shepherds who saw the star in the east have the homely names of Harvey, Trull and Trowle, and Trowle's gift to our Savior is a "pair of his wife's old hose." In this same scripture play Noah's wife refuses to go into the ark without her "gossipes everyche one," and swears by St. John and Christ. When she is at last forced in by her sons, she salutes Noah, on his welcoming her, with a hearty box on the ear.—*Notes and Queries.*

A MEXICAN BULL-RING.

How the Banderillos and Matadors Keep up the National Sport.

AN AFTERNOON IN MONTEREY.

Torturing a Bull for the Pleasure of the People and Killing him at the End of the Performance—How it is Done in Mexico.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times:

The plaza de toros or bull-ring of Monterey is not an imposing specimen of its class. Seen from the streets at present the appearance of an enclosure of reeds some eighteen feet high. In reality those reeds are fastened to a strong scaffolding of poles, which support the seats on the inside, and serve as a shelter from the cold winds which sometimes blow in winter time. In the low stone wall that separates the plaza from the street are two openings leading to the two opposite series of seats in the amphitheatre, known respectively as "Sol" and "Sombra." "Sol" means the sun, and if you choose to put up with the discomfort of sitting in the full afternoon blaze of that luminary while the performance lasts you can witness it for the sum of two reals, about twenty-five cents. Respectable folk generally prefer, however, to pay a real extra and sit in the "sombra," or shade, where their backs are sheltered from the sun by the above mentioned reeds and their heads by a canvas awning.

IN THE BULL-RING.

Passing through the gate of the "sombra" then and through a square opening cut in the reeds of the edifice, one finds himself in the hollow space under the tiers of seats. Up a ladder on the right and one lands on a platform of boards some eight or nine feet wide running entirely round the amphitheatre at a height of twelve feet or so from the ground. On this platform are three or four rows of rough wooden benches. From the inner edge of it and reaching to the ground are several descending tiers of rough but strong steps or seats. Between the lowest of these seats and the ring proper, or "arena," is a space of five feet. The ring itself is formed of stout posts set in the ground about ten feet apart, with equally stout poles fastened to them horizontally, to a height of about eight feet, a space of some half-foot being left between each pole. The arena is about 130 feet in diameter. At one side of it are large wooden folding gates, through which the bull-fighters enter and through which the bull makes his exit, dead or alive. At the side of the big gates is a narrow gate, closing the entrance to a narrow pen just wide enough to admit a bull. Into this the bull is dragged, preparatory to making his entrance into the arena, by a rope or lasso thrown over his horns. Before turning over to the fighters the tips of his horns are sawn off, nature having generally made them somewhat sharper than his tormentors consider altogether desirable. On the platform and under a red curtain which is festooned over his seat sits the "juez" or judge, with his secretary by his side and a trumpeter behind him. Below him sit the musicians who discourse very tolerable music appropriate to the occasion.

HOW THEY DRESS.

When everything is ready and the hour for commencing (generally 4:30 P. M.) has struck, the judge's trumpeter indulges in a most discordant blast and the performers enter. First come two "chulos" or "pallacos," next four or five "toreros" in single file and lastly the mounted "picador" or "topador," as they call him at Monterey. The "chulos" in this part of the country are generally dressed to represent "pallacos," or clowns, in red dresses and with their faces whitened and smutched with black. Their duty is to hand the "banderillas" to the banderillero, to pick up the broken fragments of the former and to make themselves generally useful. The dress of the "toreros," or bull-fighters, is a showy one. Short jackets of bright colored silk, richly embroidered front and back, sometimes with silver, sometimes with colored braid; waistcoats also of silk and also embroidered; knee breeches of silk, to match the jackets; white stockings and pumps combine to set off their sturdy figures to the best advantage. On their heads they wear a cap or bonnet of some dark, soft, rough material, with a projection on either side having somewhat the appearance of hanging dog's-ears; at the back of the head is a circular bow or knot of black silk, fastened on by a string round the forehead and looking rather like a woman's back hair. Each torero carries over his arm a light "capa" or cloak, of purple stuff, about three feet square and generally rather faded. The "topador" is plainly dressed in an ordinary gray felt "sombrero," round black jacket and cloth trousers. He is mounted on a sorry-looking horse and carries a stout lance, about nine feet long, to "topar" or stop the bull when he charges. The point is prevented from penetrating deeply into the animal by a knot or ball placed close to the end of it, leaving only about an inch of steel blade exposed. Over the right eye of the horse is a bandage. On the right side of the "topador" and fastened to his saddle-horn hangs a broad sheet of leather, which covers the entire shoulders of the horse and the rider's leg and reaches below the horse's belly. The leg of the rider is further protected by a heavy, stiff leather boot, reaching to his knee.

THE SHOW BEGINS.

The bull-fighters having thus entered in single file, preceded by the "pallacos" and followed by the "topador," they continue to advance into the arena until opposite the judge's seat, where they form in line, with the topador behind them and salute by raising their caps. They then scatter themselves over the arena; topador takes up his position close beside the door of the narrow pen, so as to be out of the way of the first rush of the bull; a trumpet sounds; the pen door is thrown back and the bull, whose feelings are considerably hurt by the process of prodding him with a lance and inserting into his body a paper rosette, with a barbed point attached to it, rushes bellowing out and promptly makes for the nearest "torero." The torero, seizing his cloak in both hands by the corners and holding it out to one side of him, waits for the bull and lets him dive his head into the cloak, under the impression that he is thereby hurting somebody, keeping his own body carefully out of reach of the horns and jumping out of the way as soon as the bull has made his first charge. The topador meanwhile has started towards the bull, keeping his leather-shielded side carefully towards him. If the bull is a good bull he goes for the topador as soon as he sees him. The topador receives him on the point of his lance and, after the bull has butted the horse furiously in the ribs and belly three or four times (most of the blows being received on the leather and thereby rendered comparatively harmless), he generally retires, not relishing the feel of the lance-point, which the topador has all the time been industriously digging into him. Sometimes, however, the bull perseveres until the horse, generally a feeble specimen of his kind, falls over, and his rider, of course, with him. The toreros immediately rush forward and endeavor to divert the attention of the bull from the fallen pair, being generally successful in so doing.

PLANTING THE BANDERILLAS.

After the topador has received and repulsed three or four charges of the bull the banderilla business begins. The "banderilla" is a short stick or reed, about a foot and a half long, profusely decorated with tinsel and colored paper and armed with a sharp barbed point. One of the pallacos fetches two of these darts from the side of the arena and hands them to the torero who is about to act as "banderillero." The latter drops his cloak, takes a dart in each hand and places himself in position. The other toreros by a judicious use of their cloaks, draw the bull towards the "banderillero," who, by stamping, leaping into the air, uttering shouts, sharp cries and reflections on the bull's personal character and that of his nearest relatives, endeavors to attract his attention and goad him into action. The bull finally puts down his head and goes for the banderillero. The latter, as soon as the bull starts for him, starts also for the bull, running somewhat in a curved direction and, crossing just in front of the animal's nose, reaches well over, and at the moment when the bull aims a blow at him with his horns plants the two darts, one on each side of his back, just above the shoulder. When one considers that all this takes place while the two parties are going at full speed, and that the torero has not only to dodge the thrust of the bull's horns by twisting his body out of the way, but also has to plant two darts neatly and firmly in their proper place, it will be seen that to do the thing successfully requires no small nerve and dexterity. The bull, on receiving the darts, slows [illegible] throws his head from side to side and [illegible] his indignation and astonishment at the treatment to which he is being subjected. The [illegible] four fresh banderillas [illegible] to bring the bull into position [illegible] the [illegible] charge [illegible] four pairs are usually put into him.

THE DEATH STROKE.

[illegible] it is decided to kill the bull, a pallaco goes to the side of the arena, draws from its sheath a straight, sharp pointed sword three feet long, takes [illegible] the hand the torero who is to do the killing and leads him in front of the judge's seat. Both repeats the charge again and again. At the third or fourth charge the matador, holding his sword-hand on a level with and close to his right shoulder, thrusts forward and downward just as the bull is about diving his head into the cloak. The sword enters the bull just in front of the shoulder, penetrating a foot or so and is immediately withdrawn, having pierced the heart or lungs or some other important portion of the bull's internal economy. The thing is done so quickly that it is almost impossible to follow it with the eye. If the thrust has been effectual the bull staggers wildly for a few steps, falls over and dies, the matador meanwhile swaggering off to the side of the arena, wiping his bloody sword on his cloak and receiving with a complacent smile the applause of the spectators.

REMINISCENCES OF DICKENS.

Major F. F. Hilder Entertains the Members of the Castlewood Club With an Interesting Essay.

From the Globe-Democrat.

The meeting of the Castlewood Literary and Musical Society at the house of Mr. B. F. Meyer, 1800 Carr street, was made unusually interesting by the reading of an essay on Charles Dickens by Major F. F. Hilder, who has had the pleasure of an intimate personal acquaintance with that gifted author. After sketching the history of Dickens' early life, his experience as a newspaper reporter and biography in later years, Major Hilder went on to explain his association with him. Being a schoolmate of a younger brother of Dickens, he visited him by invitation for the first time, when he was about fourteen years old, and was fascinated with him. Dickens was the life and soul of the domestic circle, and was never happier than when planning some new game or amusement for a group of children. When in the mood for humor Dickens' hilarity was something amazing, and he was one of the most delightful and genial companions in the world. The hard experience of his unhappy childhood served to make him more loving and kind to children throughout his life.

From his childhood Dickens was very fond of the theater and the society of actors, and Major Hilder frequently visited him on occasions of private theatrical representations in which he took part. He said himself that at nine years of age he had acted with his brothers and sisters little dramas which he had himself composed. He was the best amateur actor in England. Before he was twenty-five years old two farces and an opera of his writing had been played at St. James theater, London. If he had not been a great writer he might have become the greatest actor who ever lived. The first time that Major Hilder ever saw Dickens as an actor was in 1851, at the residence of the duke of Devon, in London. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton had written a comedy, called "Not so bad as We Seem," or "Many Sides to a Character," which he gave to be played for the benefit of the "Guild of Literature and Art," a society for the benefit and relief of distressed authors, artists and actors. The scenery was painted by leading artists of the day and the characters were taken by Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Charles Knight, Wilkie Collins and others equally gifted. Dickens represented Lord Wilmot, a high-born and high-bred gentleman and played the best of the company. This was followed by a farce, the joint production of Dickens and Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, and Dickens played the leading part in this as successfully as he had done in the other play. Queen Victoria invited the company to repeat the performance at Windsor Castle, but Dickens, who was the manager of the company, replied in a polite note that they could play nowhere where they were not received on an equality with all the other guests. Victoria did not take offense at his refusal and afterwards sent him a copy of a book of memoirs of her deceased husband, having inscribed, "From the humblest to the most distinguished author in England." Shortly before his death Dickens dined with the queen, and was offered a baronetcy, which he declined.

Major Hilder again saw Dickens play in a piece called The Frozen Deep, for the benefit of Douglas Jerrold's family, left by his death in destitute circumstances. After Major Hilder had returned from a six years' absence in India, he was invited by Dickens to the home which he had just taken possession of at Gad's Hill. He spent several days most happily with him at that time. Dickens introduced him as the rajah of India to the other guests and sportively pretended that he was unable to speak English. He returned to London with Dickens and heard him read his Christmas Carol, also as a benefit for Jerrold. Major Hilder's essay closed with a glowing tribute to the ability and qualities of his famous friend.

The origin of the pseudonym "Boz" was said to have been from a nickname applied to a favorite brother. He was called Moses, which nicknamed into "Bozes" or "Boz," the vowel being given the long sound. Wilkins Micawber and Mrs. Nickleby were intended, as is commonly supposed, for representations of Dickens' father and mother.

CARDINAL DONNET.

Sketch of a Prominent Dignitary of the Roman Church in France.

Cardinal Donnet, who has recently expired in France at the great age of eighty-seven, is said to have been the last representative of the Gallican church, meaning, of course, among the hierarchy, because these ancient ideas are slow to die out. Whether he had the honor of being the sole survivor of old beliefs amid the surge of ultramontanism or not, he was, says the London *Telegraph*, an excellent and blameless man, who won his way to the height he attained by activity, good works a tolerant spirit, and a natural eloquence refined and enlarged by careful study. He was forty years old when in 1836, Louis Phillippe's government made him Archbishop of Bordeaux; but he became a cardinal in 1852, when Louis Napoleon needed respectful flatterers in his senate. Alike under the elder Bourbons, the house of Orleans, and the third Bonaparte, Donnet was popular and beloved. He also deserves some remembrance on account of a singular adventure which befell him when a young man. During an illness his body suddenly assumed all the aspects of death. He was rigid, did not breathe, and his heart ceased to beat. The medical men affirmed that the youth was dead, and, according to French law, he was speedily placed in his coffin, and every preparation was made for his funeral. Yet all the time he was alive, heard what was said, knew [illegible] but it was not until the very last moment, just as the lid was about to be screwed down on his narrow bed, that by a desperate effort he broke the spell and sat up, to the horror of all who were present. [illegible]

There is said to be a misunderstanding between [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible]

Mme. [illegible] the prima donna, who took [illegible]

THE SEDUCTIVE COCKTAIL.

Something of the Methods of Mixing the Great American Tipple.

THE GREAT NATIONAL DRINK.

The Man Who Never Drank a Really Bad Cocktail, Except in the Country—A Lecture on the Fragrant Mixture.

St. Louis Mo. News.

"Gimme a cocktail." The man who uttered this aphorism stood at a place upon Sixth street, St. Louis, and he had just got down a bone-box in which there were not so many aces as his friend had found. He wore a big overcoat, bag fur cap, a big pair of woolen gloves, and he looked cold generally. He hugged the fire, sighed an shiver, and remarked "I tell it wes 'could.'" The cocktail architect seeing that the man was cold first scooped up a big glassful of chopped ice into that he poured a thimbleful of water and upset a small thin glass into it face downward. Then he took another big glass, filled that with chopped ice to the brim, into that he poured a squirt of this bottle and a squirt of that and a squirt of this other and, sticking a spoon into it, stirred and stirred and stirred, so as to get it good and cold. Meantime the man was standing over the stove. Then the cocktail builder poured out into a little nickel-plated gauge about two tablespoonfuls of whisky. That he threw on top of his pile of ice, and by means of a [illegible] gradually got the whisky to work down through it. Then he let it stand a while until he had hunted around first for a lemon and then for a knife to cut it with. Then he put some lemon peel on his tumblerful of ice, and, slapping a nickle plated "jigger" over it all, shook it up. Meanwhile the man stood shivering at the stove. Then the cocktail man took out the little thin glass from its bed of ice, rubbed its rim with lemon and stuck it into a pile of sugar, and then poured the decoction of whisky and chopped ice into it. "Cocktail," he said as he shoved it forward. The man at the stove shivered and reached for it and said: "Yes a cocktail, but I wish you knew how to make a cocktail. Do you know," he said to a reporter who happened to come in just then to warm his feet, "that St. Louis barkeepers don't know how to make a cocktail? Look at that!" and the man held his half-frozen beverage between two fingers. "Look at it—a regular *frappe!* Now when a man comes in here cold and shivering, he don't want to have to swallow a frozen drink. Why is it they can't make mixed drinks in St. Louis as they do in other places? They never learn anything here—make drinks for you all the same all the year round, ice—ice—ice; you never get too much ice around a St. Louis bar," and the man went and stood his cocktail by the stove to warm it. Then he sat down and talked. "I have been pretty much over this country," he said, "and I tell you they make drinks different in every other place I've ever been in. In New York the best cocktails are made down town. You go into a place down near Wall street, it don't look like a saloon. There's lots of fancy fruit out in front, a collection of demijohns and bottles in the window, a sign or two, but in the back you find the usual fixings—everything away up. You ask for a cocktail there, and a man with a big diamond and a big white apron gives you a nod of condescension, grabs a glass in one hand and catches it with the other on a parabolic curve; into it squirts a streak of yellow stuff, and into it a wineglassful of whisky. After it is made he chucks in a lump of ice, stirs it a moment, slaps the brim of a shell-glass into sugar and lime juice, and then with another parabolic curve, pours the decoction into the shell. You get it right—it ain't too cold, and the bar man wins your gratitude. He gives you a check—New York barkeepers are not allowed to handle money—and you go your way content.

"In Chicago," continued the cocktail commissioner, "they run as largely to ice as they do in St. Louis. It is barbarism to build up a cocktail on ice, particularly in winter. The idea of frozen drinks in cold weather! The western idea of freezing everything up comes from New Orleans. The St. Louis cocktails are the offspring of the river boats, and they get that, of course, from the Gulf city. Ice—ice—ice. You can never get too much ice in a Mississippi river man's drink.

"Speaking of cocktails," continued the man, and his fingers closed lingeringly over the now warmed glass, "they make 'em better, I think, in Louisville than any place I know of just now. Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal* (you know him, don't you?) about four years ago brought out a receipt from New York, that they say he got from Tilden's butler up at Greystone. Watterson gave it away in the bar of the Gault house, and they've been running it ever since, and now all the Louisville bars run it. The essential principal is one that I have always contended for, in cocktails, plenty of whisky, but little bitters and sweets and a mere suggestion of ice. They will get too much ice in everything.

"They make a very good cocktail out in Denver, too," said the man as he finally set the glass down; "but Denver cocktails, unless you stand over the man with a club, are apt to be spoiled with wine. They have a villainous custom there, imported from San Francisco I believe, of putting champagne in a cocktail. That is not only death to the cocktail, but to the man who drinks it. They make good cocktails in San Francisco, though, if they once understand that you don't want their native champagne in it. They don't give you too much ice, and they use genuine Angostura bitters. The only trouble with the San Francisco cocktail man is, that he gives you too much talk. When he gets his mixture fixed in the glass, his whisky poured into it, and his cube of ice ready to stir, then it seems as if he considers that his only opportunity to discuss with you the affairs of the nation. I have seen San Francisco barkeepers stand and talk and talk and stir and stir until their solitary lump of ice had melted, and your cocktail was as weak as dishwater.

"Cincinnati cocktails," continued the man, "always have a smoky suggestion to them—I don't know why; they are otherwise good. The best amateur cocktail maker in Cincinnati is Murat Halstead, but Read, of the *Gazette*—he's a partner, you know, of Deacon Richard Smith—once brought a receipt out from the Hoffman House, New York, that Porkopolis went fairly wild on. It was started at the Burnett, and soon got all over town. The secret of this cocktail was in having two kinds of liquor—that is, brandy and whisky, or whisky and gin. It took well, but got too popular, in that the barkeepers got to ringing in bad liquor on you.

"I've been drinking a good many years," ran on the man with a thoughtful look, "and I don't know that I ever drank a really bad cocktail except in the country. Did you ever see a country barkeeper make a cocktail? Well, it's desperate, isn't it? The man comes in from the stable or the [illegible] in his shirt sleeves, and his hands [illegible] of water. He generally has a big cigar stuck in his mouth [illegible]. He grasps up a big [illegible] glass, [illegible] water [illegible] it, and a lump of [illegible] coarse sugar. That he crushes with a 'wooden muddler.' Then he chucks in some [illegible] with [illegible], and finally pours on some [illegible] so-called whisky, from a cheap bottle [illegible]. This he mixes up with the muddler and shoves it out to you. Ugh!"

"No," said the man after a pause, "you [illegible] pretty good cocktails [illegible]"

Johnny took the hint and made the man a [illegible] cocktail without so much ice.

An Emperor's Daily Life.

It is probably little known that for nearly 50 years the Emperor William has kept, and is still regularly keeping, a diary which, to future historians (for the living ones are not likely ever to see it), will prove a perfect treasure trove for writing a complete work on the Prusso-German history for the past thirty or forty years. The diplomatic documents of the state archives of state, the [illegible] *feuilletons* of the former Embassador Von Bismarck Schonhausen and the state papers of the Iron Chancellor will, of course, be absolutely necessary to the coming historians writing the history of the re-establishment of the German empire. Still even they will appear as mere "pièces" in comparison with the emperor's album, the sheets of which are of folio size, each [illegible] at its head the date of a day in the year [illegible]. Every morning a sheet [illegible] is put on the [illegible] place in the [illegible], and on it the monarch writes with his own hand the most important events of that day. Important political information, names, decorations, visits, conversations, etc., thus forming the daily spots of a diary, than which a more interesting one can scarcely be imagined. The numerous volumes collected during half a century, which some day will pass into the hands of the crown prince (and his only), have an equally attractive *pendant*, consisting likewise of loose sheets, which, in neat water-color sketches by Menzel, Wisniesky, Schultz, Lindner and other great artists, contain representations of the most interesting occurrences in the emperor's life. This album has also originated under the careful personal supervision of the emperor, who himself gives the outlines for the composition of these memorial leaves, and corrects the sketches made by the respective artists previous to their final execution.—*Modern Age.*

HELENA MODJESKA.

Her Struggles and Triumphs in the Land of Gold.

Modern Age.

Mabel Collins and John Lillie are the joint authors of a delightful memoir of Helena Modjeska, now appearing in *Temple Bar*. Madame Modjeska is a favorite with the American public, both as an actress and as a woman, but few of those who have heard her know anything of the vicissitudes she encountered prior to gaining her position on the American stage. Far from her native land, destitute of means to reach it, relying on the kindness of her San Francisco friends for the means of subsistence, for six months she labored with the difficulties of a language of which she was, up to that time, almost wholly ignorant. At last Madame Modjeska thought she was ready for trial; and taking her courage in both hands, wrote to Mr. McCullough asking him whether he would give her a night to make her appearance.

He was away and did not get the letter. Then she wrote to Barton Hill, his partner and secretary, asking him to come and see her. Mr. Hill came and was extremely polite; called her Madame la Comtesse and treated her as he might treat a distinguished lady who desired his acquaintance, but he said nothing decided in reply to her proposal. She waited for a little while, hoping for a letter from him; but none came. She felt now that the knife was at her throat. She had no money; she was fighting hand-to-hand with fortune. Determined to win in the battle, she went to see Barton Hill with her kind friend, Miss Tuholska.

Mr. Hill was again very polite, but after the usual custom of managers, he was busy. His idea of Madame Modjeska was that she was a countess, who had a fancy for acting; he did not regard her as an actress. This hurt her pride very much. She had been a *professional* for so many years, and had been the desired of managers in her own country for so long, that it seemed very strange to have to convince a manager that she was not an amateur, a mere raw outsider, desiring to make a rash experiment on his stage.

To wait on a manager in this way was a new experience to her, and when she was put off again, because Mr. Hill was busy, she went away very bitterly humiliated. Her pride suffered as in all her struggles with fortune it had never suffered before. She had one consolation—she had not told her husband that she had begun to make her attempt, so he knew nothing of the tortures of wounded pride which she was undergoing. No one who has not asked for an engagement—begged for an opportunity to exhibit their talents—can imagine what a proud woman suffers in such a position. The rebuffs she receives, the delays, the sneers sometimes, are like blows on the face; and for a long while the remembrance of them cuts like a knife. The indifference of managers, their rooted aversion for any one whom they think is an outsider, the difficulty to get them even to look at a criticism or recommendation—these are hard to struggle against; but Madame Modjeska was determined that Mr. Hill should be made to know it was an actress, not an amateur, who was applying to him. She went again, and this time went early, before the time he had fixed. She had to wait till he was disengaged. Then he wanted to go out, but she would not let him go.

"Here I am, Mr. Hill," she said, "and this is the hour you appointed. You don't think I am an actress; but I am, and I am determined to act in English. Will you hear me in one of my parts, and then perhaps you will give me a date? I offer to let you hear me, which is both humiliating and funny to me, because I am accustomed to be known."

"May I be remorseless," he asked, "in saying what I think?"

"Certainly," said Madame Modjeska, who was beginning to feel her spirits roused by his manner. "Only you must be quiet and not interrupt me."

"Very well," he answered. "We will go into the concert room."

Madame Modjeska went through the last act of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" with her friend Miss Tuholska, who gave the speeches of "Michonnet" and "Maurice de Saxe." She represented the character better than she had ever done it before, in English; her spirit was stung and roused.

When she had finished, Barton Hill said: "We will give you a week." She had only asked for one night.

The first step was accomplished. She had convinced a manager it was worth while to give her a trial.

The Comedian's Wager.

Manager Dormeine pere gave a parting dinner to his company, and toward the end of the dessert Brasseur said to Lheritier: "I'll lay you a wager that I'll disguise myself so completely that nobody here shall be able to recognize me—not even you," on which he slipped out of the room. Five minutes later coffee was served. The waiter who poured it out—a big young fellow, with black whiskers, thick eyebrows, crispy curling hair, and the bronzed complexion of a southerner—flurried no doubt by the quality of the assembled guests, committed clumsiness on clumsiness, upsetting a liquor glass here, a cup there, and finished by sending a great splash of scalding Mocha on the shirt-front of the amphitryon. A storm of reprobation was raised. "Donkey! Imbecile! Cretin! Can't you mind what you are about? Blunderhead! Brute! Oyster!" The unfortunate waiter excused himself as well as he could, with a strong Marseillaise accent. The incident was forgotten and conversation resumed. But after a few minutes, as if not knowing what he was doing, the offender took up a lump of sugar between his finger and thumb and dipped it in Lheritier's cup of coffee. The latter sprang to his feet enraged, seized the insolent waiter by the collar, and pushed him toward the door. But, with the turn of a hand the other pulled off his wig and whiskers, and cried: "Sold, old comrade! Admit that you have lost the wager."

Eccentric Mr. Walker.

On the 4th of January the original of two pictures in the Landy series representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man," died in Cincinnati. Ezekiel Walker, who sat for "The Lean and Slippered Pantaloon," and "The Last Scene of All," was one of Cincinnati's eccentric characters. He had lived for twenty-two years in an eight-by-ten room on the fourth floor of a tenement. His shrunken form was a familiar sight on the streets and in the public library, where he daily pored over volumes as musty as himself. At one time he was rich, but went security for a friend and lost everything. A lawsuit to which he was a party was compromised by his acceptance of an allowance of $2 a week, and on that pittance he had lived for many years and actually saved $100 to be buried with. He was greatly averse to autopsies, and once expressed the wish that he might "dry up and blow away," and thus save his poor body from the morbid curiosity which he well knew his death would excite. He refused to go to a comfortable bed in a hospital, and died on the heap of rags on which he had long slept.

Miss Virginia Cameron, daughter of Senator Don Cameron, who was married in Washington on Thursday night, wore a dress of the heaviest white satin, the train falling in long unbroken folds. The front of the skirt was laid in flat plaits at the waist, and drawn up on a knee low down on the right side, the foot of the plaiting cut in blocks and falling over a full ruffle of satin. The high corsage was laced in front, and the square neck and elbow sleeves were edged with point lace. A heart of diamonds hung from a white satin ribbon at the throat. The long tulle veil was held by a cluster of orange blossoms and the bride carried a bouquet of white roses and lillies of the valley.

The bracelet that was presented to the late Mme. [illegible] by the Grand Duke Alexis is said to have been in turn presented by Carl Rosa to Mrs. [illegible] Ware, of Boston, who under the name of [illegible] made her debut as [illegible] in "[illegible]" at Her Majesty's theater, London, at the close of last season. Mrs. Ware will not continue on the lyric stage, it being her intention to remain in England and teach vocal music.

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